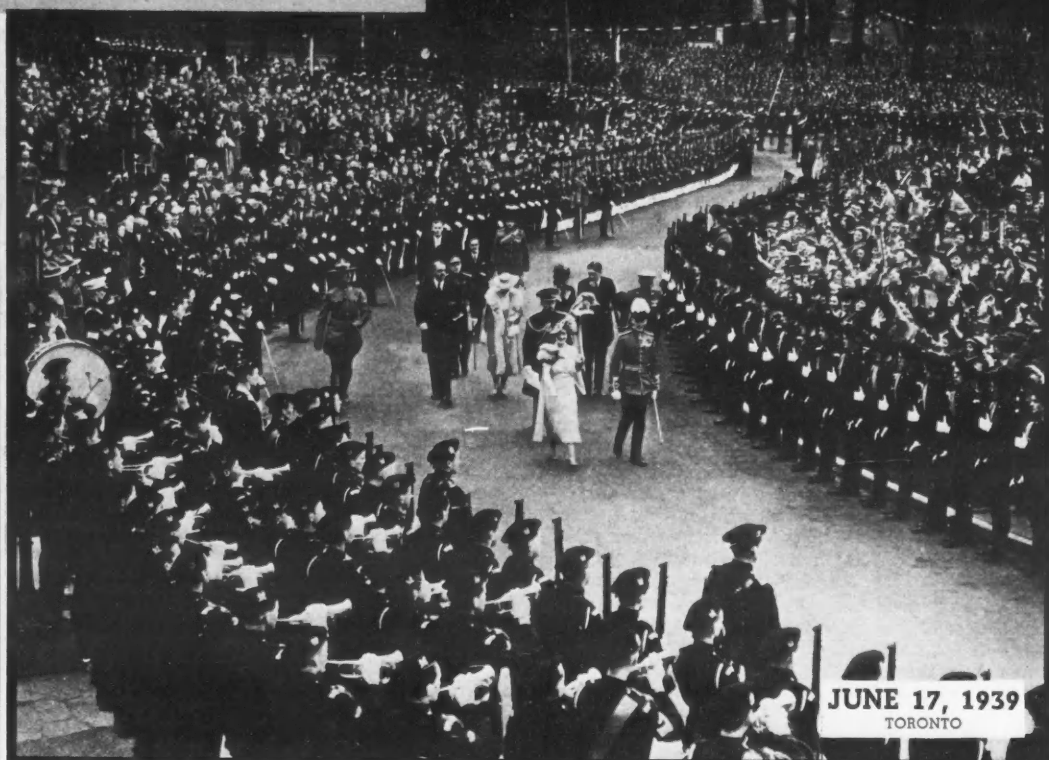


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
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JUNE 17, 1939
TORONTO

The Royal Visit Photograph Competition will close at 6 p.m. on Friday, June 30. Rules and coupon will be found on page nine. The first prize is One Hundred Dollars. Get your entry in early.

IT IS unnecessary at this date to add anything to what has already been said about the amazing combination of sincerity, devotion, skill and personal charm with which Their Majesties have carried out every item of their role during their Royal progress through Canada and part of the United States. We do, however, need to remind ourselves that the success of even the greatest performance depends to some extent upon some relatively lowly factors—the stage-hands, the electricians, the orchestra. And the success of the Royal progress could not have been anything like what it was if it had not been for the devoted and arduous services of many managing committees in many different places.

Most if not all of these committees no doubt committed some mistakes. But most if not all of them, under the guidance and tactfully exerted control of the Inter-departmental Committee at Ottawa, did a great deal of magnificently successful work. We know of one capital city at least in which the managing committee met every week-day for at least four months, achieving results which unquestionably thrilled Their Majesties and may have added materially to the solidarity of the Dominion and the Empire.

Such committees had to work in a total absence of precedent, and in very considerable ignorance of how any proposed scheme would work out in practice. Their errors, which were never serious, were usually due to a praiseworthy excess of precaution, and seldom resulted in anything worse than the throwing of some unnecessary labor upon the militia and the police. The work of these two bodies, and of the organizations of returned soldiers all over the country, was extremely arduous and was universally well done. As a result, a vast undertaking was carried through without any serious mishaps, and the Dominion now knows not only that it is a real kingdom with a real King, but that it knows how to behave like a Kingdom.

Lindbergh Welcome

MAGNIFICENT as have been the demonstrations of affection with which the American people have hailed Their Majesties wherever they appeared, it will be well not to over-estimate their importance as indications of the attitude of the American people in regard to foreign relationships. There is a slightly ironic note in the description applied to the demonstrations by some commentators—"more than a Lindbergh welcome." The demonstrations were called out by very much the same qualities in the two young rulers as those which elicited similar response when they were exhibited in the person of the young trans-Atlantic flier. Courage, frankness, and personal charm are readily recognized and deeply admired by the American people, when their attention is attracted to those who possess them. But there is another ingredient which is equally necessary, and that is novelty. A British King and a British Queen are a novelty, just as was a solo trans-Atlantic flier. To be a novelty and to have great personal charm is to wield a terrific power over the masses of the American people, but it is a power that does not last very long.

WITH Canada the matter is somewhat different. We are perhaps a slightly less mercurial people than the Americans, partly it may be because we live further north, and partly because our attitudes are not so strongly dominated by a single vast centre of population. In addition to that, our feelings about the King and Queen are not entirely a result of the personal charm which they display as individuals; their hereditary office, and the King's relationship to previous sovereigns whom we also learned to love and respect, have much more to do with it than in the case of the Americans. Their Majesties could return to Canada next year or the year after and receive very much the same enthusiastic salutation as they received this time; indeed, in some of the Eastern cities, where at the time when they arrived public

enthusiasm had not been stirred to a high pitch as it was later by the accounts of their Royal progress through the West, the popular acclaim might be even greater than it was.

NEVERTHELESS, some permanent changes have undoubtedly been wrought even in the United States. It will surely never again be possible for anybody to get himself elected Mayor of Chicago by promising to "punch King George in the snoot." Much less will be heard in political discussion of the charge that the leader of the opposing party is unduly friendly to England. Some vestigial ideas concerning the groaning of British and Canadian subjects under the tyranny of an autocratic royal ruler must surely have been at last obliterated. Those who are awake to subtle distinctions can hardly have failed to note, from the presence of Mr. Mackenzie King as the sole Minister accompanying the Royal pair, that His Majesty's foreign relations so far as the United States are concerned are as much if not more the business of Canada than the business of Great Britain. Americans will realize that if the capital of the British Empire has not yet been removed to Canada, there is unquestionably a capital of the British Empire in Canada, and its importance is growing. When Canadians themselves realize the fact, its importance will grow even faster.

Did We Miss a Bet?

AN AMERICAN weekly periodical criticises the treatment of the Press in connection with the Royal Visit. It says that Canadian officialdom—major and minor—in its anxiety to protect the privacy of Their Majesties, overplayed its hand in side-tracking representatives of the Canadian, American and English Press. If this is true, it is unfortunate. We are not thinking of Canadian newspapermen, but particularly of English and American newspapermen. And we are not thinking of them in terms of the Royal Visit. We are thinking of them in terms of Canada. It is true that these newspapermen came here primarily to chronicle the receptions

accorded Their Majesties. But in traveling from one end of Canada to the other, ahead of the Royal train, they could not help seeing Canada and bearing away with them indelible impressions of Canada that will form the background of any future articles they may write about this country.

They saw Their Majesties behaving with notable disregard of red tape. We hope they saw the majesties of this country as well, and did not let the petty irritations of official restriction blind them to the fact. We had an unparalleled opportunity of publicity in these visiting newspapermen which was not conceived of in the beginning. They should have been accorded a royal welcome too and afforded every courtesy and the chance to see behind the bunting and the band-playing. Perhaps they did, in spite of everything. Too bad for us, if they didn't.

What About the Arts?

LORD TWEEDSMUIR is, thank goodness, a literary man, with a pretty good sense of the importance, not only of literature, but of the other fine arts. It seems likely that he had the ear of King George and Queen Elizabeth for at least a few minutes, and possibly a few hours, during their stay at Rideau Hall. They and he are old friends, and probably he is able to talk things over with them with a freedom which is scarcely possible in the case of our native Canadian cabinet ministers and aldermen.

We say Thank goodness for this, because we have some hope that Lord Tweedsmuir may have taken the opportunity to remind Their Majesties that Canada, in addition to having the customary supply of cabinet ministers, aldermen, military officers and successful manufacturers, possesses also a number of very distinguished practitioners of the fine arts. If Their Majesties did not hear about these from Lord Tweedsmuir they are not likely to have heard about them from anybody.

So far as we can ascertain, no recognition has been accorded in connection with the Royal Visit even to such officially organized bodies of artists

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↑ THE PICTURES ↓

TORONTO'S HISTORIC faux pas furnished one of the more amusing incidents of the lighter side of the Royal Tour. These pictures were taken for The Times of London which captioned the one on the left, "The Queen's Stand-In in Toronto". Note that full Royal honors are being paid to the lady in the motor-cycle side car; these were repeated a few minutes later when Her Majesty and her official party actually appeared, as seen in the photograph on the right. "The incident" says The Times, "was the cause of much mirth."

and intellectual workers as the Royal Canadian Academy and the Royal Society of Canada. Heads of universities have received some attention it is true, along with heads of religious bodies; but this is not because they are intellectual or spiritual workers, but because they occupy official posts. A well selected library of good Canadian books was placed at Their Majesties' disposal on the royal train, thanks largely to the enterprise of the railway officials. But Their Majesties will probably conclude that the authors of all these works must be dead (which is very far from being the case), since they were not seeing anything of them at their various stopping places.

Horse-racing has done considerably better. Nobody will complain of the King's visit to the Woodbine, for horse-racing is traditionally the sport of kings; but it has not always occupied them to the exclusion of all interest in art, music and literature. We are sure that Their Majesties would have been well pleased if their Canadian advisers had assumed that they would have some interest in these important fields of human activity.

Public and Private Spending

AN AMERICAN scientist, Clarence C. Little, has recently drawn attention to the fact that the inhabitants of one of the American States spend over six dollars per head on cosmetics and beautifiers and under one-tenth of a cent per head on efforts to fight the disease of cancer. Infantile paralysis, which is a more spectacular disease but kills only one person to cancer's fifteen, does rather better; it gets about one cent per person per annum. Obviously, if anything proportional to the wealth of the community is to be done about these diseases, it cannot be left to the voluntary choice of individuals; the money will have to be spent by public authority and raised by taxation.

Perhaps the most interesting question in our modern age is the extent to which people can be left free to expend their energies and their money on objects of their own choice, often extremely foolish and sometimes definitely anti-social, and the extent to which their energies and their money should be forcibly directed towards things which are not foolish and not anti-social. So long as the productive power of the population did not greatly exceed what was necessary to provide the requisite food, shelter and clothing for all the members, there was no great scope for foolish choices except among a very small proportion who had much more than the average share of income. But in countries like the United States and Canada of the present day the surplus of producing power above bare necessities is vast, and the proportion of it which is being directed towards objects, not only of low social value, but even of questionable benefit to the chooser, is becoming alarming.

We are not prepared to suggest that the use of beautifiers is always without benefit to the community at large, for we are deeply appreciative of the improvement in the landscape effected by the presence of a comely young woman who has made the best of herself by an intelligent use of the available aids to complexion, eyebrow contour, lip visibility, and so forth. But nobody, we think, will argue that the improvement effected by these aids is worth

(Continued on Next Page)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

British note to Russia: Aw, be a good support!

If only, as one grew older,
One grew bolder.

—Old Middle-aged Manuscript.

Nobody, says Oscar, has commented upon the most remarkable thing about Queen Elizabeth. Her hat actually resembles a hat.

In the story of modern business, of course, the big problem is how to provide a happy dividend.

And we will know it is Utopia, too, when newspaper editors toss sleepless on their beds, wondering where their next headline is coming from.

A reader supposes that the line-ups at the relief offices will look more picturesque this month, with the college graduates in their caps and gowns.

But if the King and Queen want to know the real Canada, they should come back some time incognito and see us without our company manners.

We have just met a chap who strikes us as having the best perspective on the European situation. He had just returned from Muskoka and hadn't seen a newspaper in two weeks.

Human nature never learns from experience and people still pack books to take away with them to the summer cottage.

Timus, who got philosophical over the week-end, says that a truth is simply an error that made good.

A question to ponder in our leisure hours is this. If their Majesties had been King and Queen of the United States would the Americans have given them as great an ovation?

Our New York correspondent writes that he didn't realize how aptly the World's Fair was called the World of To-Morrow until he had a look at its deficit.

We know of one politician who has figured out how he's going to get re-elected to the Federal House. He's going to let all his constituents shake the hand that shook the hand of the King.

A Conservative critic is one who gets scary at The literary works of the proletariat.

—Horace.

Question of the hour: Who forgot to tie up the rowboat to the dock last night?

And now that the King and Queen are departing, says a newspaper editorial, Canadians must get back to work.

What work?

Esther says that she didn't really realize the horrors of the next war until she spent last week-end at a summer resort. There wasn't a man in sight.

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(Continued from Page One)

to the community as much as six dollars per man, woman and child of the population, whatever it may be worth to the individuals who do the purchasing.

On the other hand it cannot be safely assumed that all the objects of expenditure selected by the authority of the state are any wiser or more socially beneficial than those resulting from individual choices. It is entirely owing to the excessive authority of the state that the population of many of the countries in Europe is devoting from a quarter to a half of its available energy to preparations for killing the population of other countries. So we cannot assume that collective wisdom is necessarily superior to individual wisdom in these matters. The world might indeed be happier if the Germans were spending on cosmetics what they are now spending on guns and airplanes. And the individual probably learns more rapidly than the state the futility of his more foolish purchases.

Political Reunion?

IT IS very early to begin asking ourselves, as the Kingston Whig-Standard even last Saturday was asking itself, "whether some form of political reunion between the United States and Great Britain may result" from the Royal visit. The Whig-Standard feels that this reunion can hardly take the form of the adhesion of the United States to the present British Commonwealth, with which we agree, though not for the Kingston newspaper's reasons, which are that in spite of the theoretical equality of the Dominions with the United Kingdom, "the practical equality does not extend to much influence in the conduct of foreign relations." This is true, but it is true not because the Dominions are Dominions, but because they are relatively small in population, fighting strength, and above all, military expenditure. To give Canada an equal vote with Great Britain in foreign affairs would be to give one Canadian defence dollar the same weight as about a hundred thousand British dollars. But this difficulty would not present itself in the case of the United States, which is large enough and rich enough, and spends enough on armaments, to dominate the councils of any Commonwealth of which it might become a part.

The difficulty with the United States is exactly the same as has prevented Canada from ever looking favorably upon any scheme for organic unity of the Commonwealth in regard to foreign affairs—a very strong sense of national separateness and distinct national interests, leading to unwillingness to submerge those interests completely in a larger unity. There will be no surrender of any part of its national sovereignty by the United States to a larger Commonwealth, whether composed of English-speaking nations, democratic nations or any other classification. But there might very conceivably be a much changed attitude in the Republic towards the next effort to organize the anti-aggression nations into a closer co-operation for the preservation of peace and the fairer utilization of the world's resources for humanity's good.

Motor-car Glass

OUR latest peeve is "bullet-proof glass." We are getting very tired of the constant attempt to estimate the supposed loyalty of any given community by the amount of non-shatterable window-glass employed upon the Royal vehicle when driving through its territory.

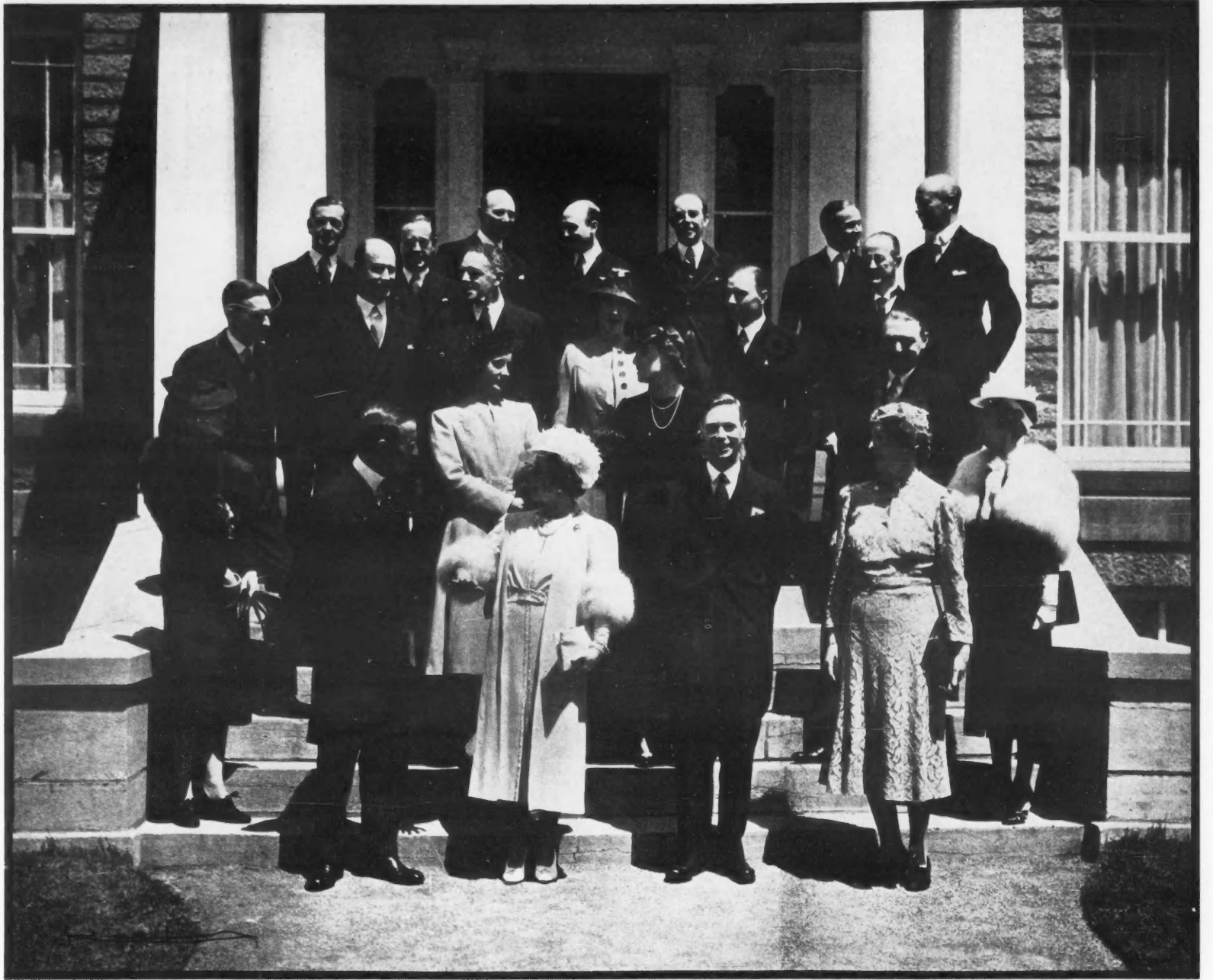
Every ruler, and indeed every highly conspicuous personage, is exposed to a fairly grave risk of violence from persons of unbalanced mind whose attention has been focussed upon him by his very conspicuousness. It is this risk, and not any danger arising from any supposed widespread disaffection among the population, that compels the authorities in charge of a Royal visit to employ certain precautions, including the keeping of unknown persons at a certain distance, and the use of protective material on the vehicles in which the Royal personages are transported through the public streets.

All the people of Quebec, but particularly those of the dominant race of that Province, were richly entitled to the indignation which they so forcibly expressed over the captions in which that singular—but interesting—United States periodical, *Life*, intimated in plain language that the use of a glassed motor-car in Quebec and of an open landau in Ottawa was due to a supposed difference of loyalty in the two cities. Since the same motor-car was used almost throughout the Toronto visit—and indeed for many of the events at Ottawa—it would be necessary to conclude, if there were any foundation for this theory, that Toronto itself is possessed of only a minor degree of loyalty, and that even Ottawa is perfectly loyal only on particular days.

But even the indignation of the Province of Quebec seems to us to have been carried to too great and too indiscriminating lengths. *Le Canadien* of Levis, Que., is very angry with SATURDAY NIGHT for having mentioned the landau at all, and cites Mollie McGee's sentence, "Ottawa, accustomed to arranging matters with dignity, provided lancers and a landau for the entrance procession," as evidence of a desire to be insulting to French Canada. To us it appears not unnatural that there should be a difference of formality between the entry into a provincial capital, however historic, and the entry into the capital city of the nation, and we cannot for the life of us see any reflection upon anybody in this statement, though we shall not be surprised if we are reprimanded by some Ottawa paper for imputing to that city an excessive love for the formal and theatrical and antique.

What Relief Is Doing

THE insistence of the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers in demanding that Denton Massey prove his statement to the effect that "thousands have died from exposure, illness, starvation or lack of care," or withdraw it, was amply rewarded on May 22nd when Mr. Massey produced sufficient information to fill six pages of *Hansard*, and we wonder if the Minister of Labor is altogether happy now that Mr. Massey has proved it. We also wonder if the people of Canada are satisfied with the conditions that Mr.



ROYALTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, May 19 to 21. Front row: His Excellency the Governor General, Her Majesty, His Majesty, Her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir; Second row: Mrs. Redfern, Lady Katharine Seymour, Lady Nunburnholme, Mr. A. S. Redfern, Mrs. Willis O'Connor; Third row: A. F. Lascelles, Esq., the Earl of Eldon, the Earl of Airlie, Mrs. George Pape, Lieut. Robin Scott, R.N., Col. H. Willis O'Connor; Back row: Surgeon Captain H. White, R.N., G. F. Steward, Esq., Commander E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R.N., Captain M. Adeane, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Piers Legh, Captain David Walker, Lt.-Col. E. D. Mackenzie. —Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

Massey has pictured in order to satisfy Mr. Rogers. After carefully stating the authorities from whom he derived his information, Mr. Massey showed as proof of inadequate relief allowances and consequent malnutrition, that whereas Toronto City Relief for a family of five provides \$6.35 a week, the Ontario Medical Association recommends \$8.38 as a minimum, the Canadian Welfare Council \$8.09, and the League of Nations \$11.11; he also pointed out that in statistics from 26 leading countries of the world in 1936, only four had a higher maternal death rate than had Canada, we being twenty-second in that list; that in 1937 there were 10,000 needless infant deaths in Canada, and 3,000 preventable deaths from

tuberculosis; that 550,000 people in Canada are suffering from venereal diseases in spite of the fact that syphilis can be practically wiped out, as Sweden has proved.

These are only a few of the brush strokes employed by Mr. Massey to paint a picture of suffering, privation and neglect that should render the conscience of Canadians in comfortable circumstances anything but comfortable.

Now that Mr. Rogers has received the information that he demanded so insistently, we hope he will utilize it to ameliorate the deplorable conditions under which a large number of Canadians are forced to exist.

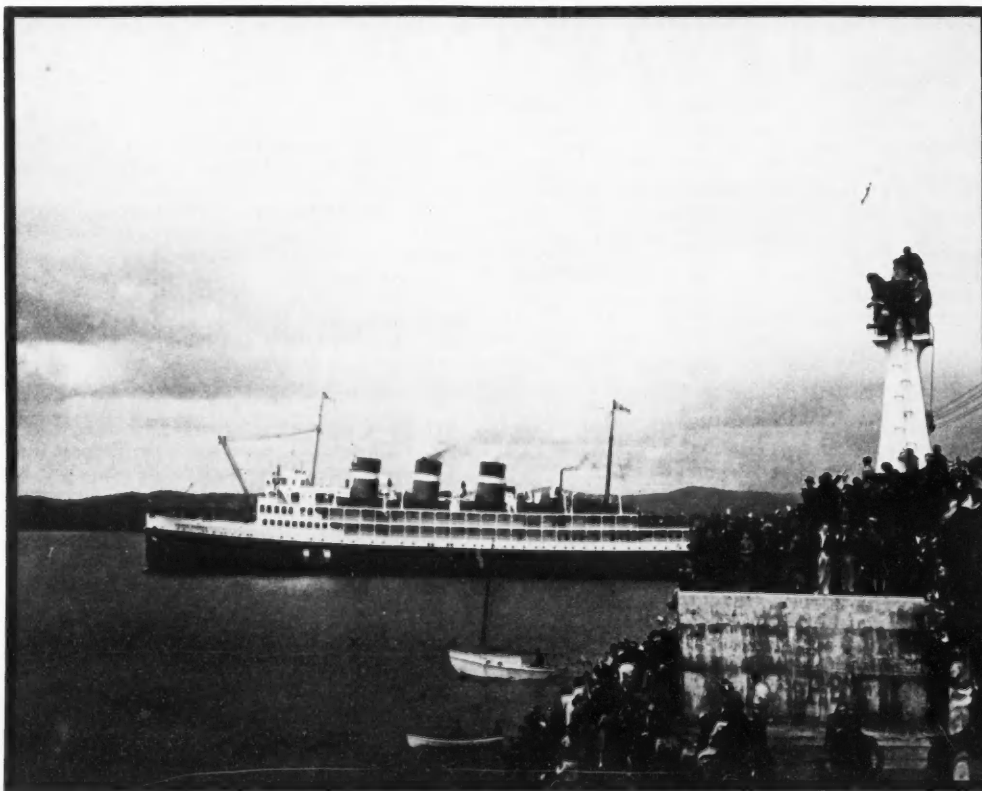
A Farewell To Their Majesties

BY DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT

Thanks to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Canada now has the equivalent of a Poet Laureate. The C.B.C., with excellent judgment selected Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott to furnish the following dignified verses to be read at the Royal departure from Canada.

FROM coast to coast your people with elation
Have given you gladly all their loyal praise;
At last fades out the welcome of a Nation,
And into story pass these noble days.
Take from our hearts these faithful words in parting,
When from our shore the lordly ship goes free,
While the last, swift Canadian gulls are darting,
And the long harbour opens to the sea.
May many a lovely memory never perish,
Scenes of our glorious country; far above
All the land's peerless beauty may you cherish
The crowning glory of a people's love.

While the King reigns from ocean to ocean,
Under the wide, serene Canadian sky,
We whom you leave in ageless, deep devotion,
Can never to our Sovereign say good-bye.
Master of Life whose power is never sleeping
In the dark void or in the hearts of men,
Hold them, our King and Queen, safe in Thy keeping
And bring them to their Western realm again.
And for their Canada be watchful ever,—
Grant us this boon if there be one alone,
To do our part in high and pure endeavour
To build a peaceful Empire 'round the Throne.



LEAVING VICTORIA HARBOR. The "Prince Robert" starts Their Majesties homeward. Competition photo by H. J. Gray, 1066 St. Patrick St., Victoria, B.C.

THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

DR. LAURENCE C. TOMBS, a native of Montreal and one of Canada's rising experts on transportation, has been in Spain on work for the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, and has recently accepted the task of looking after the Commission's relief camps in France, for which purpose he has resigned the post which he has held for nine years in the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations. The Commission, headed by Judge Hansson of Norway, formerly Chairman of the Nansen Relief Commission, has for the last eighteen months been assisting 150,000 starving children in Spain, an equal number of women and children refugees in Southern France, and many thousands of men in concentration camps. These refugees cost the French Government some seven million francs per day, in addition to large contributions from generous countries and organizations, Great Britain having provided more than £100,000, Canada \$10,000 (in dried codfish), and New Zealand \$30,000.

Dr. Laurence writes to SATURDAY NIGHT that the needs of the unfortunates in these camps are urgent, and that he earnestly hopes that substantial funds will be forthcoming from Canadian friends. He reports that money is needed for the adequate equipment of the camp hospitals. At Argelès great numbers of very sick persons are lying on the sand. Among the chief supporters of the Commission are the English and American Quakers, who have sent funds, foodstuffs, medicaments, clothing and many workers. There could hardly be a better proof than this of the efficiency and impartiality of the work, and we hope that Canadians will respond to Dr. Tombs' appeal. He may be addressed in care of Guy Tombs, Ltd., 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

ONE of the most sensible methods of celebrating a centenary is about to be employed—a few weeks late—in connection with the hundredth anniversary of Lord Durham's Report, which was made public in England in February, 1839, and in Canada in April. The *Canadian Historical Review* will put out a special issue shortly, containing an estimate by Lord Tweedsmuir of Lord Durham's place among the statesmen of his era, along with articles relating to the Report and its background by Professors Chester New, Chester Martin and George Brown and Mr. D. C. Harvey, Archivist of Nova Scotia.

THE Canadian pulpit has received an accession of major importance in the arrival in Vancouver of Dr. F. W. Norwood, who for many years was minister of the City Temple, the most important preaching post in England outside of the Anglican Church, and at one time the scene of the labors of the famous Dr. Joseph Parker. Dr. Norwood was Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1930-31. He now becomes minister of St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church, Vancouver, where he was welcomed recently by a remarkably large number of clergymen of many different branches of the Christian Church. He said that after having preached the gospel in at least half the countries of the world, he had concluded that "there is more to be done in a church with a smaller number of people who, being citizens of a new country, have more resiliency of spirit."

THE Brampton *Conservator* is to be congratulated on the excellence of its Royalty Edition, consisting of sixty pages of material relating to the Royal Visit, combined with a wealth of interesting information about the historical background and recent development of Peel County. Outstanding among the contributed articles is an exhaustive treatment of the literary achievements of Peel County writers, by William Perkins Bull, K.C., noted authority on the history of this part of Ontario. The *Conservator* is this year celebrating its sixty-fifth anniversary, and we hope that it will long continue to serve the people of Peel County as excellently as it has done in the past.

Higher Education in Canada—Whither?

BY SIR ROBERT FALCONER

OUR eminent Dominion Statistician, Dr. R. H. Coats, has again laid us under obligation to him. The Survey of Higher Education in Canada for 1936-38 has just appeared. It is the first separate printed report of this kind that has been issued, and, in addition to the tabulations of statistics which are very full and comprehensive, there are descriptive and analytical articles dealing with important aspects of university education. These deserve the serious consideration of those who are interested in the cultural development of our people. Light is thrown on our Canadian problems by comparisons with similar ones in other countries, and we are helped to understand better our relative position in respect of these matters. In the five years beginning with 1932, attendance in both undergraduate and post-graduate faculties has been at a standstill. This was partly due to the depression, partly to the higher standards of entrance which have been coming into force. But, more than that, material for serious concern is given in the important sections of the report which deal with Trends in the Cost of a University Education, and Rural Versus Urban University Students. "With agricultural conditions as they have been in recent years only a smaller proportion of rural young people have been able to go to the university." This "is a matter of more than theoretical importance," and has led to a disparity as between country and city in the services rendered by the professions; especially in the case of the medical profession. A comparatively small proportion of medical students come from the towns, villages and farms, and those who never had their home in the country are reluctant to take up their life's work in unfamiliar surroundings. Further, though "university graduates have increased very considerably in recent years . . . there is a comparative scarcity of graduates in rural schools." This is due mainly to the unsatisfactory level of salaries. Not even agricultural college graduates have been attracted in any considerable numbers to these schools.

If the small towns, villages and farms do not supply a fair share of those who enter the arts and professional courses, not only they but the cities will suffer. In the past much of the finest talent came from these sources. Also, even though in the past only a few returned to their old homes, their cultural influence on them was seen in the large number of intelligent families in the rural districts. While, as has been said, the depression has had most to do with it, this situation has been aggravated by the increase in the cost of a university education.

During the past ten years the fees in Arts, and even more so in the professional faculties, have increased greatly. To take the last figures I have at hand: in 1930-31, the fees in the colleges and universities of the Dominion amounted to \$3,656,000; in 1937, to \$5,791,000. Allowing for the increase in the number of students, these figures indicate a substantial rise; and that too just at a time when the average home was hit by the loss of income. But the fees account for only a small part of a student's expense. If, therefore, the attendance has kept at the same level in the last five years, this must mean that students are coming more than before from the better-off homes. If such is the case, our universities will be recruited less and less from not only the country but the average homes in the city. In the long run this would be a great detriment to our social well-being; for our cultural development and trained intelligence depend upon our being able to discover and train the best potential talent wherever it is to be found. It would be most unfortunate were the universities to become centres for the materially well-to-do classes. The remark of Dr. Coats should

QUESTION

MEN dream, and in their dreams live long dead women. smooth flanked Deirdre, and deep bosomed Eve. Wind tortured dust takes form, grows warm again, when men dream dreams of women centuries dead.

What do they think, these women of the past, called from their fleshless sleep by restless flesh? What do they feel, these women who have felt the lipless, all consuming kiss of death?

Orillia, Ont. KENNETH WELLS.

he well pondered: "There can be no doubt that the general lowering of family income since the 1920's, unaccompanied by a corresponding drop in the cost of a university education, has made it more difficult for the same proportion of talented young people to find their way to the university." This means that we shall have fewer talented leaders in the professions and indeed in all walks of life.

How is this situation to be met? Dr. Coats has a most valuable and thorough chapter on Scholarships in Canadian universities. If provided on a wide and a generous enough scale, they might alleviate the situation. And indeed in some universities there has been great improvement. But the average amount per student assisted is almost three times as great in Britain as in Canada, and in the United States scholarships are relatively a good deal more numerous than here. There must be more public provision of scholarships; the universities cannot at present alter the situation satisfactorily of themselves. There was, I well remember, criticism of the action of the late Mr. Carnegie in offering to pay the fees of one student in the Scottish universities who needed such help. But his action has been a great boon to Scotland. Why should it be any more degradation for a poor boy to receive aid from a benefactor who is not related to him, than for the son of a rich man from his father, whose support has perhaps caused him never to do a stroke of work to help himself? Private sources today will not suffice to provide the necessary scholarships; governments must be the main source of supply.

But it is said that we are educating too many in our universities. If this were so, it would be in the face of greatly raised standards both at entrance and during the university course. A modern student's life is not an easy one. Most have to work hard. But the foregoing common cry is baseless; the chapter on Supply and Demand in the Professions of Canada gives the answer to the assumption that the country is saturated with university graduates. In recent years the number of professions open to graduates in Arts and the pure Sciences has been greatly augmented; for actuaries, economists, statisticians,



"MIND YER BACK!"

astronomers, chemists, physicists, biologists and others; these having been added to the well defined older professions of the Church, law, medicine, teaching, journalism. Everywhere the better trained are displacing the more poorly qualified; in the schools and in the industries; the churches also are asking for more students for their ministry. As for doctors, the standards of education have risen so fast and the expense has become so great that now, though the cities may be reasonably well supplied, the rural areas are not. The "trend from a farming to an industrial community" has called for the engineer. But in his case as in general, "professionals have fared well in comparison with non-professional workers."

The universities have been forced to raise their fees very reluctantly. But in spite of sad retrenchment they have had to meet deficits. Their revenues from investments have fallen from \$2,581,000 in 1930, to \$2,105,000 in 1937. During the same period the total amount received from governments rose from \$5,895,000 to \$6,330,000; an increase of less than half a million, while fees were advanced by more than two millions. In these years government expenditures on the material side of our life have shot up notwithstanding the financial stress. Surely people of the capacity of Canadians deserve to have the cultural and intellectual talent of their sons and

daughters given as much attention as their railways, highways and public buildings. Moreover, the character of elementary education will in the long run be affected by the standards of higher education. Unless we have a large proportion of the best latent capacity trained for the professions and for learning and science in the universities, we shall not have the stimulus to provide the best possible education for our children in the schools. Mediocrity in the higher grades in our universities will in time infect all the people.

In the Life of Lord Haldane which has been lately completed, his passion for the development of British intelligence and culture is emphasized. In his later years he devoted much of his remarkable accumulated experience to insisting upon "the paramount importance of education as the greatest thing in the state." Just as much as Britain, Canada needs well developed first-class minds as well as the finest quality of culture. We cannot be content to have our country known only for its mines, its forests, its wheat fields, its noble scenery; thankful though we are for these resources. We have richer treasures in the capacity of our children and our youth. If we act reasonably by them, we shall not need to fear about our future. Money will be forthcoming for education if well informed public opinion demands that the governments provide it.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Why Not Padlock the Banks?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WE PROPOSE to go to Alberta shortly to explain to Mr. Aberhart the immense advantages which would accrue to the cause of Social Credit in that province by the enactment of a provincial statute authorizing the Attorney-General to padlock all premises found to be used for the purposes of banking. The Attorney-General would, of course, be constituted the sole judge of what does and does not constitute banking.

Mr. Aberhart may tell us in reply that the courts have told him that banking is a federal matter and he cannot interfere with it. But we can relieve his mind of all fears upon that score. He will not be interfering with it. The Province of Quebec has a law which authorizes its Attorney-General to padlock any premises which he finds to be used for the propagation of Communism. But this law does not interfere with the liberty of the citizens of the Province of Quebec to propagate Communism if they so desire. The legal representatives of the Attorney-General pointed this out very clearly to Chief Justice Greenshield of the Superior Court, and he agreed with them. The Padlock Law of Quebec, as pointed out by counsel for the Attorney-General and repeated by the Chief Justice, does not prevent anybody from believing in Communism or even from advocating and propagating Communism. In the words of counsel, "The defendant may entertain all the communistic opinions and views he wishes; he may release these views by word of mouth to his friends or even to his enemies; . . . he may meet his friends on Champ de Mars or on Dominion Square and talk Communism to his heart's content, or possibly to the disgust of his listeners, and the statute incriminated will not reach him either to stop him or to punish him."

Difficult for Bankers

And even so the statute which we propose to ask Mr. Aberhart to get his Legislature to enact will not reach any Alberta banker either to stop him or to punish him for banking. It will merely compel him to do his banking in the Alberta equivalent of the Champ de Mars or Dominion Square. All that he has to do is to find some place that cannot be padlocked, and carry on his banking in that place. It is no use telling us that it is difficult to carry on banking in a place that cannot be padlocked; we know it. But it is also difficult to carry on the propagation of Communism in a place that cannot be padlocked; it is difficult to operate a printing-press in such a place, or to store printed matter, or even to make speeches—unless the provincial police happen to approve of you, and the provincial police naturally would not approve of speeches in favor of Communism in Quebec any more than they would approve of carrying on the business of banking in Alberta.

We now have it on the authority of the court that all that the Quebec Padlock Law does is to "restrain the liberty of the defendant as to the use he made of real property situated in the city of Montreal." We have it on the authority of the court that this is perfectly within the rights of any province. We do not think Mr. Aberhart need pay any attention to the fact that the use which he proposes to restrain in Alberta is a use which has been authorized by the Dominion. The Dominion has no right to authorize anything that needs property or civil rights to carry it out. The Dominion can, for example, authorize a company to engage in the business of packing meat. But nobody doubts that the province can prohibit

that same company from packing meat in property situated in certain areas of the province. If, therefore, the province decides that it does not like the business of packing meat at all, and that it will prohibit the packing of meat in any part of the province, it can do so and that is all there is to it, and the fact that the Dominion has chartered a company with the power to pack meat has nothing whatever to do with the case. The same goes for banking, which is, in the opinion of the Albertans, also a nasty, smelly business. What right has the Dominion of Canada to force the nasty, smelly business of banking upon the Albertans, when they have a perfect right to control their own property—that is to say all the property in the province of Alberta,—and to say that none of it shall be used for the purpose of banking?

Prohibit Advocacy

However, if Mr. Aberhart, owing to his disastrous experiences with the courts in past years, is distrustful of this advice which we propose to give him, we have some more advice which we think it will be absolutely impossible for him to distrust. If he will not pass an act authorizing his Attorney-General to padlock any premises which he finds to be used for banking, why not just pass an act authorizing the same Attorney-General to padlock any premises found to be used for the advocacy or defence of banking? Banking is a kind of business in which the political party now dominant in the Province of Alberta does not believe; just as Communism is a kind of government in which the political party or parties dominant in Quebec at the moment do not believe. We now know that any political party which has control of the government in any province can pass an act making it impossible to use any premises for the purpose of advocating any doctrine or principle or practice of which it disapproves. We can see no possible reason why Mr. Aberhart should not padlock any building in which our good friend Mr. Vernon Knowles makes a speech. We can see no reason why his police should not seize and destroy all literature found in the Province of Alberta which emanates from the Canadian Bankers Association. We can see no reason why a Canadian branch bank manager should be allowed to occupy a house in Alberta, unless he gives guarantees that he will never utter a word in defence of banking. We can see no reason why Alberta should not be saved from banking by precisely the same means as are being employed to save Quebec from Communism.

All this, we hasten to add, is not our idea of what the Constitution of Canada ought to mean, or of what it was intended to mean by the Fathers of Confederation. It is merely our idea, and Chief Justice Greenshield's idea, of what it has been made to mean by a series of Privy Council decisions emphasizing and extending the application of "property and civil rights" and reducing to the minimum the federal rights in connection with the criminal law. We do not think this interpretation is likely to do much harm so long as it is confined to Communism, which no province has any passionate desire to see propagated either in Quebec or anywhere else. But the principle is not likely to be confined to Communism. Why should not the Province of Ontario, for example, pass a law padlocking all premises found to have been used for the purpose of advocating the extension of the privileges of the French language in the province? It would be perfectly constitutional; a Quebec Legislature and a Quebec court have virtually said so.

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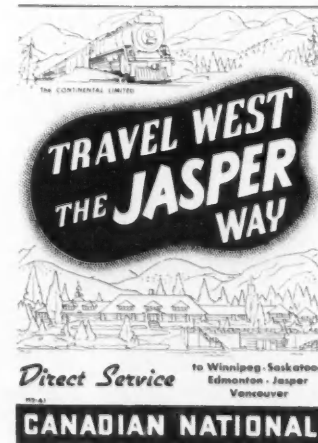
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WEEK IN CANADA

Dreamed:

By MAURICE BUTTON of Ottawa, Ontario, that he had broken his arm. Home from a fishing trip, Button climbed wearily into bed, immediately fell asleep. He dreamed. He dreamed he broke his arm and the dream was so vivid that it awakened him. He carefully checked both arms and was relieved to find both intact. But in the morning he woke with a pain in his neck. At first he dismissed it as a cramp, but when it persisted and became worse, he taxied to the hospital. There doctors examined him, diagnosed his trouble as a fracture of one of the neck vertebrae. Now, flat on his back in hospital with a 10-pound weight holding his neck rigid, Maurice Button is unable to explain it all. His condition is not serious and doctors say that he may leave in 10 days or so. Only one thing worries him: he's just a little frightened to go to sleep these nights.

Spent:

By CAPTAIN C. COLLARD of the Far East freighter *City of Corinth* a restful night. When the captain's vessel arrived at Halifax, N.S., to discharge its cargo, Department of Agriculture officials boarded her. Part of the cargo was an eland—a straight-horned African deer—valued at \$4,000. Regulations forbid the landing of cud-chewing animals for fear of hoof-and-mouth disease, and officials ordered that the rare animal must stay on board while the ship was fumigated with a poisonous gas. It was just

about then that Captain Collard felt all desire to rest leave him. Worried he: "That animal is worth \$800 sterling and I don't know what to do. They're going to fumigate the ship with it aboard and I guess I can't stop them." But he tried. He called in a veterinary. The "vet" refused to pass the eland, which is en route to New York from Port Sudan in South Africa. During fumigation 6 boxes of pythons bound for the New York Fair from Calcutta, and an 18-month-old elephant, Sadie, the pet of the cargo, were moved ashore.

Related:

At Washington, D.C., the TALE OF THE WEEK. The incident happened when Their Majesties went to the Capitol to shake hands with the assembled members of the Congress of the United States, and is recounted by Texas Congressman Nat Patton. Said Nat Patton: "I greeted him like this: 'Cousin George, I bring you greetings from the far-flung regions of the Empire State of Texas.' It struck him like a thunder bolt. I said to the Queen: 'Cousin Elizabeth, you are a thousand times prettier than your pictures, and I mean that. You are nearly as pretty as the blue-bonnet girls in Texas.' Yes, I said that, and they liked it. And the Queen said to me: 'I thank you, sir.'"

Bedecked:

BIG CHIEF LITTLE VALLEY, CHIEF SPLIT WATER, CHIEF WILLIAM SKY, CHIEF BLACK CLOUD and CHIEF RED WATER, all of the Six Nations and the Cayuga Tribes in full regalia to meet Their Majesties at Kitchener, Ontario, last week. Gorgeous in feather headdresses and beaded costumes, and clothed in all the traditional dignity of the Indian chieftain, the 5 paraded down the track at the station followed by the cheers of the crowd. Across the forehead and cheeks of each of the braves were horizontal marks of different shades of red. Questioned as to the source of the red ceremonial marks, Chief Little Valley admitted they had had to borrow their wives' lipsticks. That used by his own wife, Mrs. Flying Star, he found most becoming. "But," said he, "I left her behind."

Taken Aback:

A HOUSEBREAKER found in the home of a well-known Toronto dentist. One night last week the doctor and his wife returned home and found that the glass of the kitchen door had been smashed. Entering the house cautiously, they found a thief standing in the breakfast room. In his hand was a bundle of clothing he had made up in ransacking the house. The doctor gulped hard, but found the courage to ask: "What are you doing here? What do you want?" The thief waved the bundle under the doctor's nose. Said he: "I got what I want. This is a stickup." The prowler then started to back towards the front



door, one hand stretched behind him to open it. But the doctor was a desperate man. After all, they were his clothes that were being stolen. He offered to pay for the return of the loot. The thief agreed. And perhaps he didn't like the cut of the doctor's clothes for, after a little haggling he agreed to settle for \$3. Anyway, the dentist's wife handed over the money, the thief handed over the clothes. Then he opened the door and disappeared into the night.

Sought:

A "SEA MONSTER" in the Grand River at Breslau, about 3 miles east of Kitchener, Ontario. Provincial police, notified that the Grand River denizen was poking its ugly head out of the water and frightening bathers, turned the case over to the county game officers whose efforts to locate it have so far been unavailing. First to spy the "Grand River Monster" was a farmer who, in an excited voice reported to police that he had seen "something awfully big" churning up the waters of the river. Splashes have been reported to be of such proportions that witnesses swear they could not have been achieved by a carp, even though carp weighing 30 pounds have been found in the river at that point. As for the natives of Breslau, they are of two minds. Some scoff at the idea that anything unusual has found its way into their midst. Others recall a tale



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: "Argus" in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* presents the problem of unemployment in a land of plenty with "The Merry-Go-Round".

which has persisted in the district for years. It seems that several years ago a Breslau resident had an alligator which escaped into the river. Now it is feared that this beast has reached its maturity and would like nothing better than to gnaw on the leg of one of the good citizens of Breslau. Game warden Fred Werner still clung to the theory that it was a carp. Said he: "Anyway, we couldn't see anything that resembled an alligator."

Gone Victorian:

THE TOWN OF SHERRBROOKE, QUE. For last week the Sherbrooke Parks Department decreed that women bathers at civic beaches must wear bathing suits with knee-length bloomers and high collars which definitely must not be of the peek-a-boo type. And, ruled the Parks Department, wagging an admonitory finger, men bathers must wear tops with their bathing trunks. Furthermore, it is forbidden for bathers to walk, drive or cycle more than 50 feet from the water's edge.

Barred:

A COATLESS JURYMAN from sitting on a jury at Whitby, Ontario, last week. A jury was being empanelled to try a case before the county sessions. There was a hum-drum atmosphere about the court room and the routine business was being proceeded with at



a pace in keeping with the heat of the day. Suddenly Judge J. A. McGibbon sat bolt upright. He had spotted a juryman in his shirt sleeves. He leaned on his learned elbows, looking down at the comfortable candidate from the height of the bench. "Have you got your coat here?" he asked. The juryman hung his head shamefacedly. He had left his coat home. The bench ordered him to step out. And like a schoolboy the informal juryman was told by a court room attendant to go along and get the necessary garment.

Cured:

HERBERT FRY, who appeared in a London, Ontario court last week charged with stealing a \$30 watch. Although at first he insisted that he didn't know anything about the theft, Fry wanted to plead guilty. So the magistrate decided to enter his plea as "not guilty." But Fry wasn't having any. "No," he insisted, "I want to plead guilty although I'm no thief. In fact I'm just the other way: if I see anyone who needs something worse than I do, he gets it." Finally he and some prosecution witnesses convinced the magistrate that he was guilty. Advised the Crown Attorney: "I would recommend that he be given suspended sentence." But Fry interrupted: "No, I think I should get 30 days in jail at least. I don't like this idea of being a thief. I think I should be taught a lesson and cured." The magistrate considered. Said he: "I think we should make the cure a permanent one. The sentence will be 3 months in jail."

Rediscovered:

THE CITY OF HALIFAX by the Post Office Department. Halifax Liberal Isnor called the attention of Postmaster-General McLarty to the omission of any reference to the Nova Scotia capital in certain air mail timetables and maps issued by the department. Furthermore, said Mr. Isnor, in the first timetable and map, Halifax was not even mentioned as a prospective air mail terminus. The city was rediscovered for a map issued in April, but was completely mislaid before a May map was published. Mr. Isnor considered this an "injustice." The Postmaster-General assured the Halifax member that he had the "greatest pleasure in rediscovering that city."



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Photos courtesy Department of Transport

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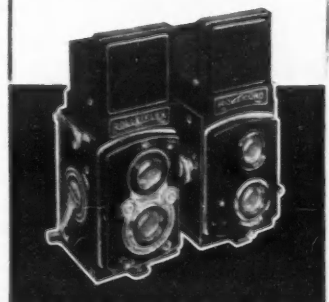
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THE NATION

Who Gets Lost Liberal Votes?

BY R. W. BALDWIN

EXCEPT for the usual corporal's guard of hangers-on in the capital, Canada's members of Parliament are again scattered to the four winds of their various constituencies. For the past ten days they have been making their exodus, heading east and west for every province in the Dominion. And almost every departure has had one thing in common. Conspicuous in the baggage have been large cartons and packing cases weighed down with election material, from Hansards with their own speeches carefully blue pencilled in the margins, to departmental blue books and D.B.S. statistics.

All this doesn't mean an election. It merely means that more than 200 M.P.'s of every political complexion are convinced that there is going to be an election. In any event they are not going to be caught napping. There has been little or no talk of summer holidays among the departing members, and a good deal of talk about canvassing and speaking tours. They may still be all wrong but there is at least plenty of circumstantial evidence to back up the hopes or fears.

This evidence is aside altogether from the Christmas-tree legislation of the last few weeks which the Government has presented to the electorate. For one thing almost the entire session was allowed to pass with the West Calgary seat, former stamping ground of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett,



DR. G. V. MORTON of Toronto, who was elected President of the Ontario Dental Association at the recent convention.

vacant. The death of Vital Mallette, Liberal member for Jacques Cartier, left another vacancy, yet there has been no talk of a by-election in either constituency. Early in the spring instructions were issued to returning officers that voters' lists must be ready this month. Finally of course there is the traditional hoodoo which seems to hover over Governments which try to stay out their full term of office.

Hand on Party Helm

So members have gone home prepared to spend the summer whipping their constituencies into shape, and party organizations with as yet little outward sign of activity are talking campaign possibilities. After taking time out during the last death agonies of the session Dr. Manion is back at his Ottawa desk and expects to stay there with his hand on the party helm until the Government sees fit to make its plans known. Conservatives are not unduly optimistic over an election outlook. It is true that, rightly or wrongly, they are not worrying very much about the showing of the session. Philosophically they are telling themselves that the country really concerns itself very little with what an Opposition group does or does not do in Parliament. It must be a comforting thought.

On the other hand there is no sign of Tories soaring into a fool's paradise on the wings of reported anti-Government sentiment. Whatever the results of this if-as-and-when election they are not being estimated on the basis of 1935. Then an anti-Government vote meant new strength for the Liberals. To-day no one is just sure what it means except that, so far at least, it seems unlikely that it will be an endorsement of Conservatism. With a constructive platform, a strong leader and a vigorous use of plentiful ammunition provided by sessional and pre-session Government doings and not-doings, all this might be changed. And there are quite a few seemingly sane and sound Conservatives confident that it can and will be changed.

Splitting the Vote

Liberal fortunes at the moment are even more uncertain. The most optimistic government supporter is willing to concede a big loss in votes but lost votes, they argue don't necessarily mean a proportionate loss in seats, particularly if the lost ballots can be split between two or more opposition groups. What Ottawa Liberals would like to know is where Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn is going to fit into the picture. The King-Hepburn battle, even if it is forgotten, which seems unlikely, is certainly not forgiven. As of old the fate of Liberals and Conservatives will be settled in Ontario and Quebec, and the mogul of Queen's Park can assume the role of destiny more than any other single man, provided of course that he can continue the "unholy alliance" with Mr. Duplessis. There is a small group on Parliament Hill who believe that even at this late date the party split might be stitched together temporarily, particularly if a rumored federal cabinet shuffle opened an Ontario vacancy with which to bargain. No one suggests for a minute that Premier Hepburn could be bought with favors, but politicians have amazing ways of appeasing righteous anger.

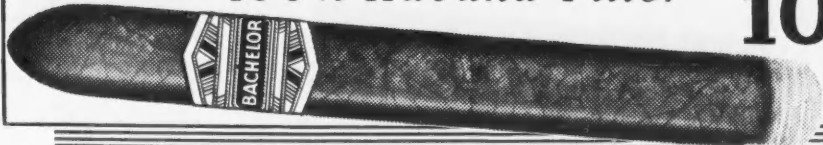
Behind a mask of bold confidence Liberals are pulling long faces when they reflect on the Quebec prospects. If reports from across the Ottawa River can be believed Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, nationally the outstanding figure in the King cabinet, is assuming the role of the proverbial prophet. While he has been gaining the honor and respect of Canadians from Ontario to British Columbia a Lapointe opposition movement is said to be making dangerous headway in his own province. We would like to be able to ignore such rumors. If it is true that as soon as a Frenchman looks beyond the borders of Quebec he becomes a traitor to his province, it is a sorry outlook for national unity.

It is not any gains which the Conservative party may make in Quebec that are worrying the Liberals, but the rebels in their own camp. When a government can count 170 supporters in the House flurries of revolt like those seen during the past session are unimportant. But it is not inconceivable that next year Mr. King might be able to number only a bare majority or might even find himself with a minority government. Under these circumstances the Poulis and the Gariepy in the ranks become an even greater menace than the opposition groups.

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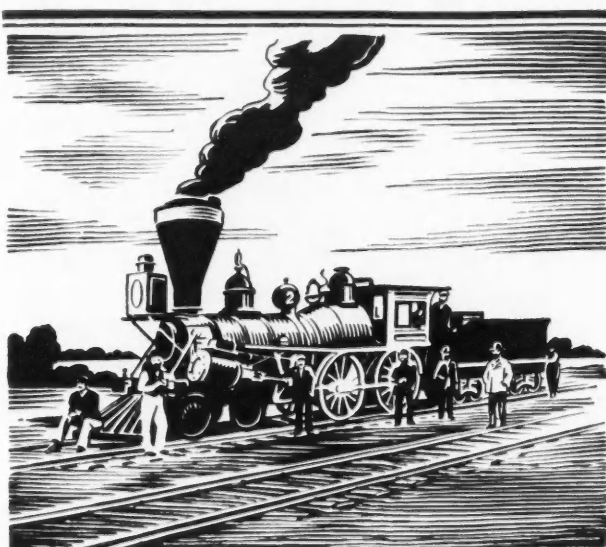
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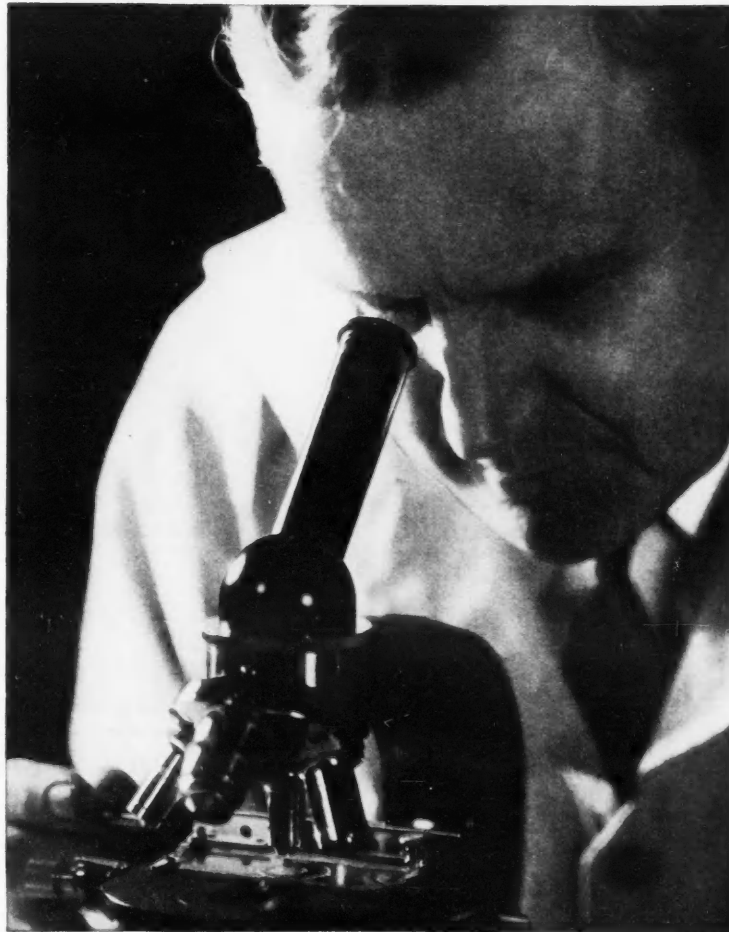
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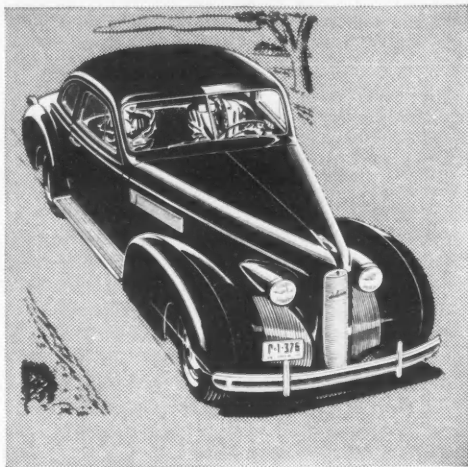
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FROM LAURENTIA

Some More About Paul Gouin

BY PETER FRASER

IN A recent article on the Quebec party which calls itself Action Libérale Nationale I observed that one of its main sources of strength is its leader, Paul Gouin. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, he has a great political heritage. He is the younger son of the late Sir Lomer Gouin, and a grandson of the Hon. Honoré Mercier. Good birth is no political handicap in Quebec. The French-Canadian seems to appreciate having gentlemen,—indeed, to use a stronger word, seigneurs,—as premiers. Moreover Gouin cannot be bought, and everyone knows it from his record. By profession he is a lawyer. He is also a writer. And his hobby is Quebec, its people, its history, and its crafts. Hence his political views, which envisage a Quebec civilization suited to French psychological needs.

Who are the men who are putting up the money for this political idealism? Gouin himself says that it comes in small dribbles from individuals. He says that his party has received not a penny from any of the larger corporations. Whoever is helping finance the A.L.N., one thing is certain, namely, that Gouin himself is footing many of the bills, in fact all the central office bills. Moreover, two years ago when Gouin was running *La Province*, a little weekly paper, on behalf of his party, the sheet received in tiny contributions, under \$25 each, as much as \$1,500 weekly. And politicians who can do that seem to have something.

While some of the party speeches made on behalf of the A.L.N., are somewhat radical, perhaps even wild, it is comforting to offset such things with the "Mein Kampf" of its leader, namely Paul Gouin's recently published book entitled "Servir—La Cause Nationale," for in this volume there is little to alarm moderates of almost any shade of political opinion. In short, the basic A.L.N. philosophy seems sensible enough.

The Intellectuals

Behind Gouin are a group of French Canadian intellectuals. In English politics intellectuals are apt to be a handicap. But this is not necessarily true of the French-Canadian who has some respect for learning. The intellectuals can also play their part by bringing the younger educated French-Canadians into the fold.

If the Gouin ideas appeal to voters who want action, who want reforms in several realms, who are dispirited with the present struggle for existence, who are strongly French in spirit, how does the A.L.N. appeal to the conservative French-Canadian? And it is not to be forgotten that at heart they are all conservative and politically slow-moving.

Those who may not be moved by Gouin's reform program may nevertheless be stirred by his nationalistic appeal. For example, the clergy are generally presumed in Quebec to be conservative in their ideas. But it may come as a surprise to many English readers to know that the head of the Church in Quebec, namely His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, has or had views not remote from those of the A.L.N. Some seventeen years ago, according to Paul Gouin's latest book, His Eminence wrote in *L'Action Française*:

"That during this century a Catholic and French state should take form in the St. Lawrence valley, that is something which, according to some views, is no longer a Utopia, but an ideal worthy of ambition, a firmly founded hope. And that the supernatural talent of the French race in North America may achieve from this basis its full flowering; that the political independence dream of may place our nationality in the august role for which divine Providence has long prepared it; that it may thus become the torch of an idealistic and generous civilization in the great future America will forge; that it may be in a word, in the midst of a budding Babylon, the Israel of the new era, the France of America, the nation of light, and the nation of sanctification; there is reason to ask for this divine favor, of which it is wise and religious to make ourselves worthy by reflection and by the courage which makes a great people."

To avoid taking liberties with the text, the foregoing translation follows literally the French of His Eminence. And while the English is involved, it leaves no doubt about the Cardinal's views regarding the heritage and

future of his people. But as the Cardinal's rhetorical flight also reads like a manifesto of the A.L.N., who can doubt that the party will have extensive support in influential quarters in the province? Indeed the Cardinal went a great deal further than the A.L.N. now goes.

(It is only fair to the Cardinal to point out that he seems in recent years to have become more calm regarding his people and to have altered and modified his views somewhat.)

The Organizations

In addition to its wider appeals, the A.L.N. has incorporated into its program—its fifteen-year plan—a group of specific elements which hold attractions for various French-Canadian organizations. These include: Saint Jean Baptiste Society; Union Catholique des Cultivateurs; Association de la Jeunesse Catholique Canadienne Française; Association des Voyageurs de Commerce; Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique, and a dozen other similar organizations.

Even if all the members of these various societies do not vote for Gouin in the next election, it is certain he will get many of their votes, and more important, he should be able to get election assistance from their organizations.

English Voters

Also Gouin should get not a few English votes. He will be supported by those who want action and reform. And he will get some votes from those who cannot stomach the old Liberal gang, and who would not like to vote for a padlock like Duplessis. Gouin, it is true, has not been violent in his comments on the Padlock Act, which offends what is really a religion to many English Quebecers. Nevertheless he has attacked the ridiculous and unfair aspects of the law.

The development and growth of the A.L.N. is due in part to the rigors of the depression which about 1930 crystallized and made effective a nationalistic and reform opinion. For the election of 1935, the A.L.N.

BELTANE

Ancient Celtic Fire-Festival Held In May.

SECRETLY volcanic.
You were given the smooth flesh of ages.
Nourished in spring valleys,
Clothed in soft winds, O Celt!

Now, with tread of little feet
Across a street corner,
You still go warm-rhythmed
In boiler-house traffic;
You still move with lithe sway
And lustre of hair
Among girders, rivets and sheet metal.

In your far eyes
The city clangor is empty and strange.
As if you were dimly searching
For earth ecstasy
And the bare flame
On an ancestral hilltop,
Knowing fire cannot last
Fuelled only by iron.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

and the Conservatives associated themselves in order to oust Taschereau, but both parties kept their identity under their respective leaders. Duplessis was to be the leader in the House for the 1936 session. Then came the Public Accounts inquiry which blew Taschereau out of office. At this juncture it is understood that the discomfited Liberals offered Gouin the leadership. He did not bite at an offer designed merely to keep the Liberals in power.

As things were beginning to look very bright for the Union Nationale, Duplessis then ditched his friend Gouin and ditched also the Gouin platform. At least that is what it looked like. There were all kinds of stories of double-crossings and the kindred gossip which adds such a delightful savor to backstage chatter on Quebec politics. Moreover some of the members seeing victory in sight—after 40 years in the wilderness—were not anxious to do anything which would prevent themselves getting into power. Then came the 1936 election in which Gouin and his party did not participate, although several of his followers were elected on the Union Nationale ticket. Since that date, Gouin has steadily been engaged in re-building the party, and not without success.

EXILE

THE crowd surged outward, bulging at the curb,
Swaying against the line that pressed it back—
Men and women damply ruddy with heat,
Shouting from strained lips and throats a-crank—
And she among them, clutching her little silk Union Jack.

The years were gone like smoke, the barren years
That had stunted her to fit a narrow room
Smelling of stale cooking and hung about
With some obscure flavor of past doom—
Palely, briefly she bloomed as the pallid lilacs bloom.

The cheering rose, fell, rose in a deep wave;
The slow wheels drew abreast: an instant's space
Dazed and deafened and drunk with joy she looked
Into the clear eyes of a kindly face. . .
It was like a cool hand laid upon her in that place.

It was like . . . it was like a morning long ago
When a loose loop of honeysuckle fell,
Its cream-pink petals light against her cheek—
She had looked up and felt her heart swell,
Pricked with a lovely pang too sweet ever to tell.

The green earth had been live with mounting larks. . .
Her breast was wrung with their celestial stir
As now across the emptiness of time
Confidently as if no winter were
Her dead self turned its smooth young face and looked on her.

The moment clove her like a sword; she stood,
Silent among the shouters, and saw plain
An English field full of field-flowers and wings,
And raised her face to feel the shower again,
Her white cheek wet indeed, with salt and sorrowful rain.

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN.

AT QUEEN'S PARK

Mitch and Maurice Grease the Skids

PREMIER HEPBURN and his "very good friend" Premier Duplessis had a little meeting in Toronto last week. Its purpose, Mr. Hepburn told the press, was to secure further uniformity in forest regulations between Ontario and Quebec. But since no politician tells all, you can bet it all on the nose that two intimates discussed, in a most interesting way, how to put Prime Minister King on the skids in the forthcoming federal election.

Politicians is not a confidant of either Mr. Hepburn or M. Duplessis. But knowing as little as most of Mr. Hepburn's cabinet ministers do about Ontario's boss's plans he can venture a guess as to just what those two love-birds discussed. It takes no political insight to do that, for both ends of the St. Thomas-Trois Rivières axis simply love to express their pet peeves publicly. The supreme, common peeve of both is the Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King.

Mr. Duplessis, of course, has a good deal of hatred for the Hon. Ernest Lapointe as well, since he is the chief Liberal party man in Quebec. The Quebec U. N. duce does not say as much as does Mr. Hepburn about his demand that Mr. King be done away with, but he has voiced his opinion strongly enough. The only thing left for Mitch and Maurice to do is to decide just how to go about their scheme. No two men sailing under the Jolly Roger could do it with less scruple. Perhaps both men will admit that they discussed Mr. King just a teeny-weeny bit at their rendezvous at the King Edward Hotel.

"Beloved Chieftain"

It is not very long ago since Mr. Hepburn expressed his great loyalty to "my beloved chieftain," Mr. King. In fact, in his nomination speech for his own candidature for the leadership of the Liberal party in Ontario, Mr. Hepburn expressed his great love and affection for his roly-poly leader. In the 1935 federal election campaign Mr. Hepburn stumped the country in company with Wishart Campbell, a baritone, on Mr. King's behalf. The baritone sang a few choice selections at the opening of the meeting and then Mr. Hepburn, the audience being nice and glowy, sang his panegyrics about Mr. King.

But after the federal election was over something went wrong. Mr. Hepburn didn't get his own way in cabinet appointments for his friends. Mr. King was decidedly cool. Healing salve was applied to the injured feelings of the Ontario premier when his good and very handy friend Frank Patrick O'Connor was made a senator. But the wound never did heal completely.

When in 1937 Mr. Hepburn went wild over the C.I.O. the federal leader refused to change immigration regulations concerning the admittance of labor organizers from the United States. So one evening, at a Life Insurance Officers Association banquet, when he felt particularly reckless, Mr. Hepburn let go. The report of the *Globe and Mail* of June 4, 1937, tells the story under an eight column flare. Here is the lead. "Openly breaking with the King Government because of its 'vacillating policy' on the C.I.O. crisis, Premier Mitchell Hepburn announced last night he was a Reformer, but not a Mackenzie King Liberal, and I hope he hears me."

Mr. C. George McCullagh, president and publisher of the *Globe and Mail*, and now Leadership League chieftain as well, was present when the speech was made. He was at the head table.

Power Politics

That spat was smoothed over when some of Mr. King's cabinet ministers, and all his Ontario members, helped Mr. Hepburn give the Conservatives a good beating on October 6, 1937. It seemed for a while that Mr. Hepburn would forget Mr. King and things would go on as before. He was still on talking terms with the Prime Minister of Canada. But there was something else. The Hepburn government had repudiated certain power contracts. One was with the Beauharnois people. His pre-election power plank was based on the theme of "If I have to choose between the power barons of Quebec and the farmers of Ontario, I will choose the farmers of Ontario."

With the elections over, but before the Beauharnois contract was signed, Mr. Hepburn hid himself down to Ottawa to see Mr. King. The problem was power. There was a danger of power shortage if he did not sign the contract and if he did Ontario would have too much power. Mr. Hepburn wanted to export that surplus power to the United States. Mr. King said no; Mr. Hepburn made threats. Before he left Ottawa Mr. King tried a personal bit of appeasement by going to the Chateau Laurier to see the sulking princeling in his own tents. But it was, you play in my back yard or not at all. Mr. King didn't play in Mr. Hepburn's back yard.

Since that time Mr. Hepburn has not lost a single opportunity to take a verbal whack at Mr. King. It happened almost daily in the session recently concluded and it took very little effort on the part of Conservative leader George Drew or his ablest

BY POLITICUS

lieutenant, Leopold Macaulay, to start Mr. Hepburn on another sizzling uppercut. Even during the visit of Their Majesties Mr. Hepburn continued his coolness to his former idol, though circumstances forced them both to break bread at the same table. He told the press that the visit, though it did affect his feelings towards the Empire, did not alter his position with regard to Mr. King. That he has no desire to stay on as premier of Ontario, Mr. Hepburn has made clear many times. Out of the provincial field there are only two places for Mr. Hepburn to go. One is the federal arena and the other is retirement. No one would think it possible that a man, so gloriously happy when he is making headlines in a political dog-fight, could retire.

Mr. Duplessis too wants to get rid of Mr. King and with him M. Lapointe. But to defeat the Lapointe-King combination in Quebec is not enough for the Union Nationale leader and originator of the Padlock Law. There must be a place for him personally. After all one wouldn't expect an ordinary pair of politicians, no matter how successful, to cut off their noses to spite their faces. That is the reason many Liberal members feel that there will be no axis support of the Conservative party in the federal field. There is of course the additional matter of a successful Conservative party turning its guns on

the present occupants of the seats of the mighty in both Toronto and Quebec.

Taking all the facts into consideration one probability emerges. It is that of the formation of a new federal party to take in all those whom Messrs. Hepburn and Duplessis can persuade. That it is more than a possibility is indicated by the fact that towards the end of the session several of Mr. Hepburn's members told Politicus that that plan would be Mr. Hepburn's way out.

It won't be an easy thing to accomplish successfully, for a great number of the Liberal back benchers will find it extremely difficult not to assist the federal Liberal members who represent the almost-identical ridings at Ottawa. It is a question of self-preservation with the members, for they know they must have the assistance of those same federal members when another provincial election comes along.

Here is the set-up for a new H-D party. It has as yet of course no other name. It will not be confined to Ontario and Quebec. It will be Dominion-wide. Its real purpose will be to wrest control of his party from Mr. King or defeat him. That, of course, will be denied by the axis powers. Even to-day Mr. Hepburn publicly denies that there is any personal pique in his dislike for Mr. King. Perish the thought.

The party will have a program. First and foremost it will have as its



politician anywhere in any country where they have elections that are not fixed. That will also give Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Campbell a chance to tell what they saw in Australia.

Then there will be the very appealing plank to the electorate, tired of bickering and given a peek at Utopia by the Leadership League. The voters will be asked to Forget Party Advantage and to Unite For The Good Of All.

Now as to the question of leadership. Politicus' informant says that that has not yet been decided. M. Duplessis would not do for Ontario. Mr. Hepburn would do for Quebec. But the Hepburn name does not smell very sweetly in the West. So there will be an attempt to pull someone out of a hat, someone who has proved that he has no politics and Has Given All For Country, Above Party.

What of party funds? No successful war can be fought without hard, cold cash that is shown on no books and is never in the form of a cheque. The new party will have plenty of it. Aren't the two actual leaders experienced in the way of getting party funds? They both know how to spend them as well, which is even more important.

The "Common Good"

Something Is To Be Done About The Railway Problem. That is nice and general and everyone agrees that something should be done. It makes a perfect plank. M. Duplessis and Mr. Hepburn have both publicly stated that something should be done. Then there is the kite that both Mr. Hepburn and his right bower, the Hon. Colin Campbell, have flown for some time now, Monetary Reform. That sounds great, and all the bankers, trust companies and mortgage houses and their like make good targets. If you don't think so ask any successful



to Parliament—a member who can deliver no federal pap.

In Ontario things will be more difficult. But Mr. Hepburn has still reservoirs of cunning. Of a certainty on his side in a fight will be Mr. Campbell, Hon. Harry Nixon and Hon. Paul Leduc. There will be an attempt to get candidates who are Conservatives but who too will Give All For Country.

There is another question which has not yet been answered. Can the new set-up obtain the support of C. George McCullagh, his *Globe and Mail* and with it the at-present-dormant Leadership League? If Mr. McCullagh comes in on the H-D show he won't have an easy time. The Quebec and Ontario premiers are a hard couple to handle and not even the versatile Mr. McCullagh, who times things so beautifully, can match the pair of practical politicians.

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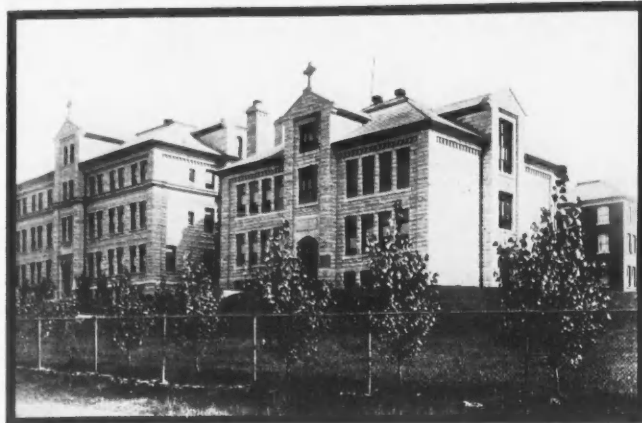
Regiopolis Centenary

BY A. M. GOING

ON JUNE 21, 22 and 23, Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ont., will mark the hundredth anniversary of the laying of its corner-stone by the late Hon. and Rt. Reverend Alexander Macdonell, D.D., Bishop of Kingston. The late Archbishop Spence opened the present building in 1914. It was in 1931 that the Jesuit Order took over the college, which had been raised to the status of a university in 1866.

"The story of Regiopolis College is the story of a penal-law priest of the Scottish Highlands and the flock he shepherded from their confiscated crofts in the mountains of Scotland to a new Glengarry in the woods of Upper Canada. Alexander Macdonell was born on the borders of Loch Ness, Scotland, in 1762 and as he grew up he heard from the men of his father's generation the story of the defeat of the Highland Scots at Culloden, where the last hope of the Stuarts died."

So said a young priest of the college staff, a Scot himself, as he told us the story of the great Bishop Mac-



REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE, Kingston, Ont.

donell, soldier, statesman and patriot, beloved by his people, one of the Clan Macdonell of Glengarry, who have led the King's forces on fourteen of Canada's battle-fields. At Queenston Heights Father Macdonell administered the last rites of the church to his nephew, Lt.-Col. John Macdonell, Attorney General of Upper Canada, who after General Brock had fallen, led the Canadians up the Heights until he fell himself. During the rebellion of 1837 it is said that the tall soldier priest, holding a crucifix aloft, and turning in wrath upon any timid soul, led his men against the invaders from Odgersburg. A second cousin of the gallant bishop, and no less gallant himself, still lives in Kingston, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., commander of the 1st Canadian Division, known as "The Old Red Patch," who after his return from the Great War was appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, a post which he held for six years.

In 1816 Father Macdonell opened Iona Academy in conjunction with

his school in St. Raphael, Glengarry, Ont., a low log building, the forerunner of the handsome stone university, known as Regiopolis College, Kingston. In 1819, Father Macdonell was consecrated Bishop and his episcopal ring was a personal gift from King William IV of England. In 1837, Bishop Macdonell was called to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. In 1836 it looked as if the dream of the Scottish priest were coming true, when King William IV, as one of the last acts of his reign, granted Regiopolis College a charter of incorporation. A stone building, now used as part of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, was constructed and this was the building of which Bishop Macdonell laid the corner-stone in June 1839.

Although a Scottish priest and patriot laid the foundations of Regiopolis College, many of his successors were Irishmen who held their faith as dearly as did he. Here men who have brought honor to their college were given a full classical course as well as taking an excellent training in mathematics. The theological course produced men who have ranked high in the priesthood, among them Bishop Rt. Rev. John O'Brien, D.D., Bishop of Kingston, 1858-1875, Archbishop Rt. Rev. C. H. Gauthier, D.D., Bishop of Kingston, 1898-1910, Bishop of Ottawa, 1910-1922, Monsignor J. F. Nicholson, D.P., V.G., M.C., a beloved padre with the Canadians during the Great War.

Great War Services

But it is not only the theological students who have brought honor to their Alma Mater, but men in every field, lawyers who have been called to the bench, doctors, fifty of whom are coming back this month to take

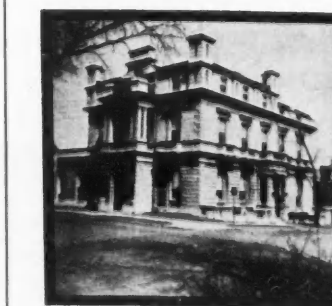


IONA ACADEMY, St. Raphael's, Glengarry — Scene of Father Macdonell's Labors, 1825-36.

part in the centenary celebration, men in business, men who, learning their first lessons in clean sport at Regiopolis College, have come to the top in sport in Canada and the United States, among them men well-known in hockey circles, such as "Bill" Cook and G. H. "Flat" Walsh. From near and far they will come to join the members of the alumni of Regiopolis when on June 23rd a tablet, with one hundred names engraved upon it of those alumni who served in the Great War, will be unveiled.

The present rector of the college is Rev. Father C. J. Keating, S.J., Ph.D. The dean is Rev. E. G. Bartlett, S.J., D.Litt. The work of this university grew so rapidly that in 1926 a new Administrative Building was added of which the corner-stone was laid by the Apostolic Delegate. In 1938 a course in philosophy was added to the curriculum. Recently, to give instruction and recreation, the students have, following the custom of the day, formed a Dramatic Club which has given much pleasure to themselves and others.

On June 22nd there will be a Solemn Pontifical Mass or Thanksgiving in St. Mary's Cathedral when the celebrant will be His Excellency, Most Rev. Hildebrand Antoniutti, D.D., Archbishop of Synnada, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. The sermon will be preached by Most Rev. J. C. McGuigan of Toronto. In the evening there will be the official banquet. On June 23rd a Pontifical Requiem Mass for deceased alumni will be sung in St. Mary's Cathedral at which the Archbishop of Kingston, the Most Rev. M. J. O'Brien, D.D., LL.D., will be celebrant, and in the afternoon the unveiling of the tablet, a field day and garden party will take place. At 8 p.m. there will be the alumni dinner followed by a social evening.



Building Occupied by Regiopolis College, 1896 to 1914.

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TORONTO

Queen of Flowers Is Next

BY J. G. BEARE

FROM the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again has been a royal road. The months of May and June this year have witnessed a passing parade that has had no equal in all Canadian history. Their Gracious Majesties have passed before the eyes of millions of Canadians, and we as individuals are proud to acknowledge the sovereignty of our King and his charming Queen.

Now in the beautiful month of June another Queen, clad in robes of gorgeous hue and velvet texture, makes her appearance in our midst. The rose, queen of the flowers, graces

GRAMMATICAL ANNOYANCE

PEOPLE with whom I disagree, in fact, who make me violent, are those, with words in I-N-G-Who treat the G as silent!

Toronto,

JACK EWING.



THE DRAGON, at home in China, takes a rest between dances.

Folk Festival To See Dragon

WITHIN the past few years there has developed an increased consciousness among Canadians of the contributions which have been made and are being made to the development of this country by immigrants from non-English-speaking lands. One of the most laudable attempts to familiarize Canadians with the traditions and customs which our "New Canadians" have brought with them is the bringing together of groups representing over twenty nationalities in an Annual Folk Festival, which is to be held this year in Exhibition Park, Toronto, on June 23 and 24.

Special features of this year's festival, which is the second to be held, include an international handicraft exhibit, exhibitions of folk dancing, singing, gymnastics and pageantry, a Chinese Dragon Dance, and the St. John's Day Festival, which is the national celebration of the Finnish and Scandinavian people.

dress and profusion of bloom unequalled by any of their cousins wait in silence as they surround their Queen for our approval. In corners or in hedges they pour forth a flowery barrage for our inspection, true guardians of a royal garden, part of the entourage of their gracious Queen. The parade passes on before our eyes all too swiftly. All year it is true her beauty graces our humble gardens with her glowing presence. Ofttimes we come upon her unawares until the frosts of autumn touch her garments with cold fingers and hasten her final departure. But June is truly her month in fullest measure, here she presides, a "regular royal Queen."

On June 20, in the Royal York Hotel, under the auspices of the Rose Society of Ontario, we shall view them yet again. The parade will pause for a day in passing and, we shall see them in all their June-like glory, and exclaim with all her loyal subjects, "Hail to the Rose! Queen of the garden."

Royal Visit Photo Contest Rules

(See Coupon Below)

A NATIONAL prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and three regional prizes of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given by SATURDAY NIGHT for the best photographs submitted by amateur photographers in Canada, in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) This Competition is known as the Royal Visit Photograph Competition, and all photographs accepted for entry must have for subject something definitely related to the visit to Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

(2) The winners of these prizes, and of any additional prizes that may be offered, and all recipients of Honorable Mention, will deliver to SATURDAY NIGHT the negatives of the prize-winning and mention-winning pictures, and these negatives and the copyright thereof shall become the property of SATURDAY NIGHT, on the condition that SATURDAY NIGHT shall make one *de luxe* print of each such negative to be included in an Album to be presented to Their Majesties (subject to their gracious consent) as a tribute and memorial of their visit from the amateur photographers of the Dominion.

(3) Negatives are not to be sent in until notification is received from SATURDAY NIGHT that they are desired. The Competition will be judged in the first instance from prints, which may be contact or enlargement, but must be made from unretouched negatives and must be without any art work, coloring or other manipulation. The exposure, but not necessarily the development or printing, must be the work of the competitor.

(4) Each print submitted for entry must be accompanied by a coupon clipped from SATURDAY NIGHT and filled in with all the requisite details.

(5) Prints may be of any size and on any paper, and mounted or unmounted. Nothing should be written upon them, except that when several prints and their accompanying coupons are sent together, an identifying number may be placed on each.

(6) Prints entered in this Competition cannot be returned, and no correspondence can be entered into concerning them.

(7) The final judgment, both as to prizes and as to availability for the Album, will be made from uniform prints made by SATURDAY NIGHT, without retouching, from the negatives supplied at the request of the Editor by competitors whose prints have been selected. Request for a negative does not necessarily imply acceptance for the Album, as in a few instances it may be found that the negative is less suitable than the judges have supposed from the preliminary print; but in these cases the negatives will be returned.

(8) The number of prints to be accepted for the Album is entirely at the discretion of SATURDAY NIGHT, and will depend largely upon the quality of the entries. It is hoped that at least one hundred, and possibly as many as two hundred pictures will be found suitable.

(9) The Editor will be assisted by a small board of judges whose names will be announced shortly. The pictures will be ranked in accordance with one consideration only, namely the amount of interest which each may be expected to have for Their Majesties. Human interest, and in particular a specific Canadian quality, are of first importance. Photographic technique is a very minor matter.

(10) Region No. 1 is the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Region No. 2 is Ontario. Region No. 3 is the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

(11) The following are not eligible: Persons who at any time between April 1, 1939, and the sending in of their entry have been engaged in photography as a means of livelihood; Persons in the employ of the Consolidated Press and members of their families; Persons officially attached to the Royal party during any part of their Canadian tour.

(12) Entries must reach the Photograph Competition Department at the office of SATURDAY NIGHT by 6 p.m. on Friday, June 30.

The Hand is quicker than the Eye



Perhaps you remember when men carried "the makings" in little canvas sacks. Rolling a smoke was tedious, and often a failure; but adepts could do it like conjurers. If you could manage it with one hand, and on a broncho, why you were a hero!

Today, machines have taken over the art. Their "hands" are literally "quicker than the eye" and infinitely more deft and consistent. They roll them so fast that one day's production of one Imperial Tobacco factory, placed end to end, would stretch from Toronto to Winnipeg!

And, three times every minute, these machines take a batch of the cigarettes they are making, weigh them and adjust themselves to correct any variation within 1/100th of an ounce in 50 cigarettes. Modern magic — machines with a conscience keyed to a few strands of golden leaf... This is the tobacco industry... with millions in Canadian money invested, supporting thousands of Canadians profitably employed in factories and in stores at every cross-street and crossroad, so that you may enjoy "tailor-made" cigarettes perfectly packed with the finest tobacco, the instant you want to smoke.

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Royal Visit Photograph Competition

I herewith enter the accompanying photographic print in the Royal Visit Photograph Competition. I have read the rules and undertake to abide by them, and particularly to forward promptly to *Saturday Night* the negative of this print if I am notified that the judges desire it, and to make over to *Saturday Night* my rights in the said negative and in the copyright of the picture if it is awarded a prize or accepted for inclusion in the Souvenir Album to be presented to Their Majesties.

The particulars relating to this picture are as follows:

Place of taking _____
Date and time _____
Subject _____
(Note: Include any details that may be of interest to those who see the picture.)
Camera _____
Aperture and exposure _____
Make of film _____
Filter, etc., if any _____
Notes _____

I certify that the negative of this picture was taken by myself, and that I am not barred by Rule 11 from entering this Competition.

Name _____
Address _____

Camera Club, if any _____

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LIFE INSURANCE

GUARDIAN OF CANADIAN HOMES

THE CAMERA

Photography and the Royal Visit

BY "JAY"

In view of the greatly increased interest in the finer aspects of amateur photography, SATURDAY NIGHT has arranged with its staff photographer, "Jay," author and artist of the well-known volume "Camera Conversations," to contribute a weekly column on "The Camera" and its uses during the summer months. Correspondence on any subject related to photography is invited.

THE popularity, or perhaps it would be better for me to say the indispensability, of the camera in all walks of life, is today indisputable.

The visit of the King and Queen to our country proves this beyond all question. Never before in the history of the world have the movements of two people been so closely portrayed, and so faithfully presented to millions of eager followers all over the civilized world, who though thousands of miles away from the scenes of action, have followed every movement, not alone by the pen, as it was in the not distant past, but also by the camera lens.

Not the least significant in this modern manner of news dissemination, is the fact that many of these splendid pictures were from cameras owned by beginners in the hobby of photography. It is true that the air brush and the art departments of the newspapers did much to make many of the prints suitable for reproduction, but this does not take away one mite of the glory that belongs to these newcomers and amateurs, who worked alongside and with the press cameramen.

I have chosen to open this new department with the above because I want to pay my tribute to all those who have given me, and many thousands like me, so much happiness during the past four weeks.

From Quebec to Victoria and back across our country, countless thousands of shutters—shutters built in the lowly box camera, and those within

the costly miniatures—have sounded a pictorial song of a nation's happiness, and the simple dignity of a beloved King and Queen.

NOW for the purpose of this new department. For a long time the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT has considered the advisability of a regular feature which would give subscribers interested in the hobby of photography the latest news of cameras, accessories, and film emulsions. News dealing with photography is ever changing; that which is new today is oftentimes improved upon, or even in the discard, in but a few months. Useful gadgets and accessories, both for taking and making better pictures, are forever being placed upon the market and the continued advance in the chemistry of photography is, to say the least, bewildering.

Only a matter of a very few years ago the box camera, as popular now as it was then, enjoyed but three or four hours of real usefulness on a sunny day, and these hours were in the middle of the day. Today, with the super-speed films available for all types of cameras, these hours have been trebled. This is only one of the many benefits obtained from the research work carried on by the industry in photographic chemistry.

It is the intention of this department to keep readers posted with this continuous advance, and with the introduction of those accessories suitable for making better pictures.

Then there is the question of service. From time to time I receive letters asking for advice and opinion in regard to some phase of amateur photography. We believe that we are able to obtain the answers to the majority of the problems experienced by our readers, and we welcome correspondence from all those who are interested in obtaining the utmost from their cameras.

RECENTLY one subscriber wrote me as follows:

"I have been lately toying with the idea of taking up the hobby of photography. My wife has tried to discourage me because of its expense. Personally I am not convinced that photography need be so expensive after the initial cost of equipment has been met.

"I would be mostly interested in landscape work if I did buy a camera, and I am wondering what suggestions you might be good enough to offer in regards to type and cost of camera, and the cost of maintenance after I had experimented with the camera and other equipment. Yours truly, "E. M. R."

In the opinion of many people photography is an expensive hobby, high in its initial cost, and a continuous expense afterwards. This is unfortunate, because it is far from being true. I will freely admit that some camera owners have a tendency to practise the hobby in such a way which would discourage those whose incomes are limited, but the fault is not with the hobby of photography, but with the individual.

I AM VERY fond of telling the story of a friend of mine, who, while quite able to afford to indulge in all of the uneconomical extravagances of photography, loads his camera with an eight exposure roll early in the spring, and unloads that same roll quite late in the summer. But, the results are invariably eight salon pictures. I also know many who use a roll every week, and never get a picture worth mounting.

My friend only takes those scenes which, if he were an artist, he would paint. He will travel for miles on foot looking for likely subject matter without even carrying a camera. His method is a simple one, yet one that tends to give all of the recreational values, both mental and physical, of amateur photography. Having a subject that appeals to him, he will study it from every angle. He will decide the mood he wants it to express; the right time of day to take it; the right season; the light best suitable, morning, early afternoon or late evening; then with all particulars recorded in his data book, he waits the selected time and lighting.

This case is of the other extreme. There is a happy medium which can be practised, and which assures the hobbyist the fullest enjoyment at a cost well within the average means.

But to continue with the letter of E. M. R. who asks for a suggestion re type and cost of camera. Since he has chosen to follow landscape work, all he needs to do is to follow the advice of a good dealer, who will know the camera best suited to this type of photography and the amount of money E. M. R. is prepared to invest. As regards cost of maintenance, he can be guided to a certain extent by the methods employed by my friend, although I do not suggest quite such an extreme, but rather the happy medium I mention, and to obtain this, here are further suggestions:

Develop familiarity! To be familiar with one's camera in the field, and with the dark room equipment, should be second nature. This familiarity should also extend to the type of emulsion employed—its filter factors, its limitations under certain conditions, and its response to a selected developer. Having fully acquired this familiarity it should be standardized and be accepted as the one definite method of operation.

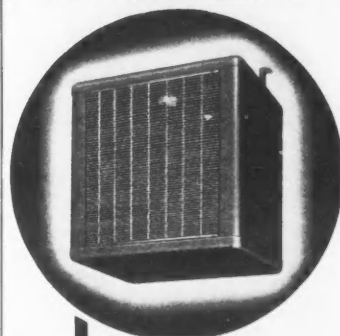
Most photographers know this to be true, yet when they are preparing for an expedition, they deliberately seek and use the strange and the unknown, and wonder why they have spent so much money for such unsatisfactory returns. With a certain preparation, with care and forethought, and with an appreciation of the capabilities of the camera, and a knowledge that it can only record and not think for the photographer, the hobby of photography need not cost one penny more than a man can afford.



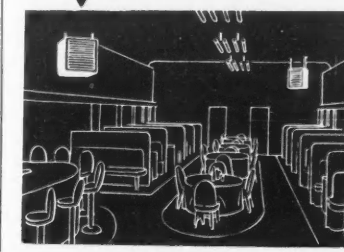
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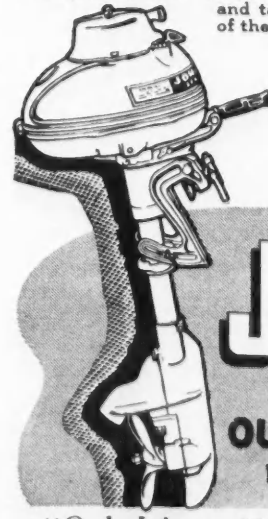
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Youth Demands Richer Farm Life

BY VINCENT BLACK

The subject of "Youth in Agriculture" is item A on the agenda of the Fourth Canadian Youth Congress which will sit at Winnipeg from June 30 to July 3, and the accompanying article, specially written for SATURDAY NIGHT by one of the participants in the Congress, gives an idea of the spirit in which it will be approached. There will also be discussions on Youth in Industry, Training Young Citizens, Canadian Unity and Canadian Peace Policy.

The preceding Congress was held in Toronto, and achieved many valuable results, as our readers will remember from the survey of it by "Joe" McCully which we published at the time. Any youth group is entitled to send two delegates and any number of observers. The office of the Congress is at 59 Victoria Street, Toronto.

THE call today, in this time of crisis and confusion, is for youth, with its fresh courage and energy, untrammelled by traditions and failures of the past, to give of its uttermost towards the solving of the problems which are undermining our civilization and retarding our progress. The young man on the farm, by the very nature of his employment in the wide open spaces, on land where, perhaps for several generations his people have labored before him, is specially qualified to think deeply and independently "the long long thoughts of youth."

The fear of an employer's censure often stifles the free spirit of the city employee, or it may be that his outlook is confined by the demands of his trade union, or the very exhausting nature of his work may prohibit constructive thinking in his leisure moments.

The number of great men of this continent who have had a farm background shows that rural life develops a spiritual, mental and physical stamina which is needed in the building of a nation.

There are many conditions, however, which have prevented the average farm youth in Canada from making a full contribution to his country. Inadequate education in the past and in the present warps the vision of rural parents and children. Economic errors and injustices mar the home life. Narrowness of social and cultural opportunity limits the interests.

What must be done so that rural youth may take its rightful place in the development of his country?

The very core and essence of youth towards the large issues and responsibilities of life, the lack of a broad outlook, lies in a defective education. "Where there is no vision the people perish."

Our rural education has failed to inspire, has not touched the depths where the real springs of life have their source. Canada has endeavored to do well by her children in education. But many believe she does not

cline since pre-war days, which means that the element of economic insecurity seriously retards social progress in many farm homes. Too long has the farmer been content to play a lone hand. Conditions demand that he organize his forces so that he can deal effectively with the exacting marketing conditions of today. Many of the present economic injustices could be overcome through co-operative action, producer and consumer. The growth of co-operation in Nova Scotia under the educational leadership of St. Francis Xavier University should be an inspiring example to everyone of what might be accomplished under good leadership.

The Farm Conferences at Winnipeg and Montreal brought many of our agricultural problems to the front. The suggestions and findings of these conferences should be examined by everyone interested in agriculture. Only by organizing as producers to market our products can we hope to secure a better return for our labor. At the same time more attention should be given to consumer co-operation. Producer interests often tend to divide us, but as consumers our needs are common whether we are rural or urban dwellers. Through consumer co-operation we can gain ownership and control over many

functions which so adversely affect our living conditions today. The interests of urban and rural workers are reciprocal here and it is up to rural youth to break down this out-of-date individualism which is limiting prosperity.

The well qualified farm youth should have some fund available so that he might acquire a farm of his own. Too often he is depressed morally and economically by the absence of a reasonable hope of gaining economic independence. Out of such social insecurity is bred unrest and subversive propaganda. A system of government aid in long term loans at a low interest rate would tend to keep the ambitious youth on the farm rather than have him drift to the already overburdened city.

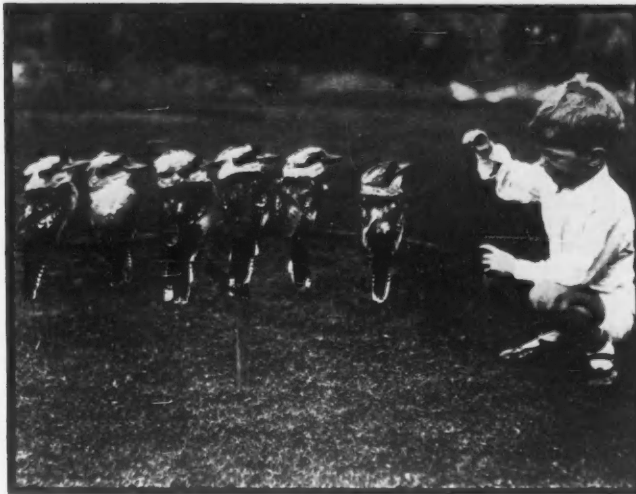
Modern methods of transport and the radio have diminished the isolation of the country districts, but the cultural and social advantages are still below those of the city. Our community life needs rebuilding. For where there is a strong community spirit many activities may be carried on for the general well being.

We need to revive the old pioneer spirit of hospitality and co-operation. We should have more visiting in each other's homes and "neighbor nights,"

where young and old can discuss topics of local and national interest. We ought to have more music and recreation, for as the Swedes say, "where people sing together and play together they will work together." Thus a richer, more productive community life would be evolved.

The long hours of work on the farm make out-of-door recreation difficult and not so essential physically as for the urban dweller, but the social and character-building effect of group games and the development of leadership qualities which they encourage are very important and they should have a place in rural life. The Youth Congress by bringing together youth from all over Canada gives an opportunity for associating together in an atmosphere in which qualities of leadership may be revealed and developed. Good leadership, as Earl Baldwin has pointed out, is even more necessary in a democracy than in a totalitarian state. Canada needs well informed leaders of unimpeachable integrity and courage, if she is to develop the unique resources and opportunities which, as His Majesty King George VI has said, should give her the large influence in world affairs which is hers geographically.

In a country like Canada where agriculture is the major industry it is of vital importance that rural youth awaken to its responsibilities and take its rightful place in every sphere



THE "LAUGHING JACKASS" or Kookaburra, is Australia's most popular bird and this boy has half a dozen lined up for the worms he has promised them. "Jacky" who laughs his way through life in a raucous voice is loved by all Australians and tourists and is strictly protected by law.

—Photo courtesy Australian National Travel Association.

of life. It is only thus that the unity of interest of rural and urban, provincial and federal, can be demonstrated. The Youth Congress provides a unique opportunity for such a demonstration. It is to be hoped that the youth of Canada will endeavor to

use this opportunity to the uttermost. We need to develop a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation between every class in our Dominion if we are to restore prosperity and stability and make a contribution towards world peace.



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You can't believe, when they first flash on the screen, that your camera has created anything so extraordinarily real and beautiful.

You see before you people with all the warm, natural hues of life... seeming so alive, you feel you could reach out and touch them; trees, water, clouds, flowers, all in their true tints, moving and changing in the sunlight just as they do in nature.

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COCKNEY-ONTARIO RHYMES

A contributor in Trinity College, Toronto, sends us the following poem, which he says is entirely devoid of meaning but is perfectly rhymed if recited with a combination of the popular pronunciations of Ontario and the South of England:

Ah ha! said a primate
I'm going the limit!
With faith and with courage
I'll attack every scourge
That spreads death and ruin
Neath the sun and the moon.
From breakfast to dawn
I shall press on and on,
And drive in my auto
As though I were blotto.
Then, steadfast and calm
As an innocent lamb,
I shall hurl prayers and psalms
Like a barrage of bombs,
And the angels will stop
Playing tunes on the harp
To intone loud laments
For the sinners' offense,
Till my words shall take hold
With a staggering jolt,
And contrition assuaging
Shall fill each Canadian.

—ARCHAICUS.

get a good return for the capital invested. Buildings and books and pictures and maps are not enough. We must have teachers who look on their work as a sacred charge—a work, the value of which cannot be measured in examination results or inspectors' reports. The teacher is a potter making or marring the destiny of human lives. For such a vocation there should be an adequate remuneration and a security of tenure above the whim of a local Mikado.

There is a great need for adult educational opportunities both cultural and vocational. For the majority of rural youth education ceases with the primary school or perhaps with one year's high school. We should have a program designed to meet the needs of rural youth so that his education may continue even though the farm work makes demands on his time. A program of study groups and folk schools after the plan in Denmark would go far to fill the void in those formative after-school years.

It is true that we have Short Courses, Junior Farmers' Clubs and other organizations all carrying on very good work. But most of this has been in the field of production. Education must also be for the social and cultural side of life and economics. Co-operation and marketing are just as important as production. It is to be hoped that the short courses and extension work will be greatly enlarged and extended and supplemented by better libraries and more use of the cinema and radio for instructive and cultural programs.

Present day economic conditions press heavily on the farmer. About one third of the population is engaged in agriculture, yet it only receives approximately one sixth of the national income. This is a steady de-

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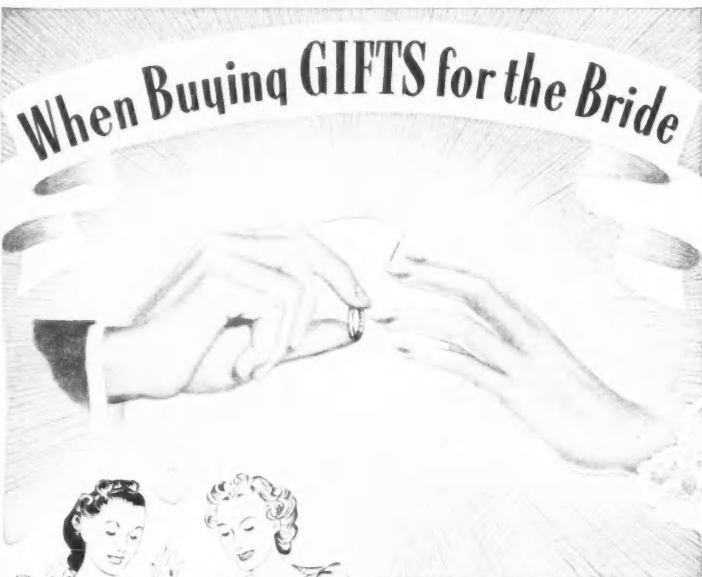
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LONDON LETTER

Ambassador Gets Nowhere Fast

BY P.O.D.

London, May 29.

WHITSUN Bank Holiday—nearly always one of the jolliest holidays of the year. It comes when the countryside is looking its beautiful best, and the weather is usually kind. At the same time, if you have a raincoat handy, it is just as well to bring it. And, if it's a fur-lined one, so much the better. This is a climate with a tendency to practical jokes. But today is looking good—so far!

Last Wednesday was Derby Day, and the Empire did a bit of celebrating, too—or Empire Day, and the Derby horse-race was run on it. Have it whichever way you like! Anyway, it was a great occasion on Epsom Downs, and the usual million or so of decadent democrats, as Dr. Goebbels would say, gathered to eat on the grass, to flirt and gossip, to patronize roundabouts and coconut-shies, to have their fortunes told, to place a modest bet or two, and incidentally to see a few yards of the world's greatest race—about fifty, if they were lucky.

It was a grand day, a grand race, and the favorite won, which made it just about perfect—except for the bookies. Even I, who was not there, had some modest reason to rejoice. The favorite's name being Blue Peter, and my own being the same (with-out the "Blue," of course)—well, a hunch is a hunch! So Lord Rosebery and I are quite pleased about it all.

This is Lord Rosebery's first Derby, after a good many attempts. But his father had no less than three, so the family really haven't very much to complain about. What's more, Blue Peter has already won the Two Thousand Guineas this year, and seems to be all set to win the St. Leger in the fall—the Triple Crown of the English Turf! Horses that do that become historic. And so do their owners and trainers and jockeys.

The American "Menace"

Last week also witnessed the play for the British amateur golf championship, which was won by a young Scotchman of the name of Kyle from a young Welshman of the name of Duncan in one of the best finals seen for some years. They are both very distinguished performers, with long lists of victories to their credit.

Kyle helped to win the Walker Cup for this country last year, and Duncan is both Welsh and Army champion.

But the real favorite of the meeting was James Bruen, of Cork, who at the age of nineteen is pretty generally regarded as the best amateur golfer in these islands. Things didn't go quite right for him in his quarter-final match against Kyle, who managed to nose him out on the last green—with the aid of a stymie! Another horrid injustice to Ireland!

One of the ironies of the meeting was that last year's winner, Charles Yates, should have come all the way from Atlanta, Georgia, to defend his title—only to be defeated by another Georgian named Chapman, whom he can play almost any Saturday afternoon he cares to! But there doesn't seem to be any way of preventing this sort of thing, unless you "seed" the draw—and "seeding" is something that the stern old boys of the Royal and Ancient frown upon very heavily.

Incidentally, it is always rather amusing to hear the sighs of relief that go up on all sides when the American menace is finally disposed of in these championships. Generally it doesn't happen till the very end—and quite often not even then.

It is equally amusing to note how obviously and quickly public interest in the battle for the title cools off once it becomes an all-British affair. Scotchmen, it is true, wanted Kyle to win this year, and Welshmen were no doubt pulling for Duncan. Otherwise, no one seemed to care which of these two very pleasant young men brought home the bacon. But let an American . . .

The ideal final, I suppose, would be for an American and an Englishman to fight it out to about the thirty-seventh hole—and the Englishman to win! But perhaps it is just as well we don't very often get such thrills. There are a lot of old gentlemen whose hearts—or at any rate, whose tempers—would hardly stand the strain.

Wind in the House

Captain Cazalet, M.P., is a brave man. He got up in the House the other day and protested against the long-windedness of eminent Members. He protested especially against the way Ministers and ex-Ministers take hold of the ear of the House and hang onto it, until the wretched ear grows numb and the eye waters with boredom. It wasted time, he said, and gave no one else a chance—least of all the humble Back-Bencher, who might once in a while have something important to say. It was, in effect, "really a denial of free speech, and the negation of Parliamentary Government."

Smack, like that—right on the official and ex-official nose! But one may sadly doubt whether it will do any particular good. The Right Hon. Gasbag is certain to feel that it is the Right Hon. Windy who is being hit at—and the other way around. Short of actually naming them—and naturally you can't do that.

The Speaker, Captain FitzRoy, dealt with the matter briefly, sensibly, and wittily in a speech that was a model to them all. Too bad the Speaker's job is, not speaking, but listening! He pointed out that he had no power to cut speeches short. All he could do was to offer advice—which had usually fallen on deaf ears and unruly tongues.

He told them, by way of example and warning, a neat little story of Disraeli. A newcomer to Parliament asked the great man when and how

he ought to address the House. "Dizzy" advised him to not to—"better have them wondering why you don't make a speech, than have them wondering why you do."

So there the matter rests, left, as the Speaker suggested, to the good sense and modesty of Members—which may or may not be there to help. But *The Times* has a decidedly startling solution to offer. It says that Parliament has become a lot too gentlemanly, and that in the good old days Members never hesitated to let long-winded colleagues know when they were becoming a bore and a nuisance.

It reminds the House that there is such a thing as coughing down the people who don't know when to stop—or laughing or clapping them down, or counting them out, I suppose. Yes, my dears, the *Times* and *The Times*! And not such a bad idea either!

Shirt Tail Trouble

Another brave man is Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the American Ambassador, who in a luncheon address last week dared to tell London tailors and outfitters that their clothes are all wrong—at least, from the American point of view. He said Americans would probably like those nice English socks, if they didn't come up to their knees, and those nice English shirts, if they didn't come down to their knees, and those beautiful English trousers, if the waistband were anywhere near their waists and not up around their shoulders-blades.

Savile Row, as might be expected, has not received those criticisms in the same spirit of jovial frankness. The attitude of Savile Row is one of frigid and slightly contemptuous dignity. Savile Row is accustomed to laying down the law about clothes and not to having it laid down—certainly not by persons whose hometown garments, in the opinion of Savile Row, look as if they had been manufactured by robots for robots.

"We are always ready to modify our cut to suit the wishes of our American clients," said one of the elder statesmen of Savile Row; "but we generally find that after one or two visits they prefer suits completely in the English style." The poor boobies, in fact, gradually become sartorially civilized, and give up their tribal costumes.

Another merely reminded the interviewer that, as well-dressed men the world over either come or send to London for their clothes, there seemed to be no reason to take seriously to heart criticisms of this sort—from however exalted a source. Just quiet and catty like that!

Still another—an outfitter this time—said that English shirts certainly are a little longer than American, but, so far as socks are concerned, he could only conclude that Mr. Kennedy must have been patronizing a home-knitter during his stay in England.

That seems to be about all! And now, I suppose, poor Mr. Kennedy is going sadly through his wardrobe, and wondering if he dare offer his clothes to the porter. But perhaps he had better keep them. Not even he would have the nerve to go to Savile Row for a new lot.

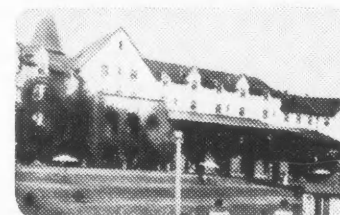
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 17, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Health Insurance Now On The Agenda

BY W. STUART McINTYRE

The Ontario Medical Association, at its recent convention in Hamilton, Ont., placed itself on record as favoring compulsory legislation for health insurance.

There is, of course, much more to a plan of health insurance than the will to make people well. Unfortunately there always enters into any such scheme the problem of keeping the plan within the financial boundaries which the contributions prescribe.

This article shows plainly and clearly some of the difficulties involved in carrying out the proposals.

AT THIS time when, throughout the whole of Canada, people are raising their voices with one acclaim for "Health unto their Majesties," it seems particularly appropriate for the Ontario Medical Association to come forward with a suggestion for compulsory health insurance. More pertinent, perhaps, is the fact that the medical profession in Ontario at least—has decided to lead out in the matter of securing such medical service.

Unlike previous efforts within the profession itself, whereby voluntary plans of pre-payment through associated medical services have been undertaken, the Ontario Medical Association puts itself on record as "favoring provision by legislation of adequate medical service for those persons who cannot be expected to provide same for themselves."

The Ontario Medical Association has been studying the problem over a period of seven years, during which time there has come a realization of the need for more adequate medical services for the low income groups of the population.

"We believe," its Committee reported, "that . . . this need can best be satisfied by contributory health insurance on a compulsory basis. Experience elsewhere has demonstrated that legislative action, insuring the application of the plan to all members of the group under consideration, is necessary to completely provide the service to those who need it most."

Not State Medicine

The Association drew a clear line between the compulsory legislation which it proposes, and a system of State medicine. State medicine, it pointed out, might give the government too great political power, and any advantages of state medicine would be more than counter-balanced by its disadvantages. "Assuming the possibility that compulsory health insurance is to be introduced," the O.M.A. concluded, "it would seem wise to anticipate the event by defining a policy and using every effort to direct the trend toward that form of health insurance which we believe to be the best for the public and the profession."

Outside of declaring itself in favor of compulsory governmental legislation to ensure participation in the scheme, together with a statement that complete medical and surgical care with semi-private hospitalization could be provided at a cost of 50 cents per person per week, the press reports of the Ontario Medical Association convention carried little else in the way of a definite policy or plan.

What, then, is meant by health insurance? To most individuals "health insurance" and "state medicine" are used to infer the same type of plan. It is the indiscriminate use of these terms by advocates of social insurance—even by representatives of governments sponsoring such schemes, and the medical profession—which has led in the past to misunderstandings and abuse.

The statement which greeted the Health Insurance Act in British Columbia following its passage in 1936, when the government endeavored to dictate the terms under which the medical and allied professions would provide the medical services, and the refusal of those professions to agree to the provisions under the Act, is an unfortunate example of the results which follow the lack of a complete and sympathetic understanding between all parties interested in the promulgation of such a scheme.

Definitions

"Medicine," according to the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care in the United States, is "the science and art dealing with the prevention and cure or alleviation of disease," including "the private practice of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other individuals, and the work of all types of medical and public health agencies." "State Medicine," therefore, would be "the prevention and cure or alleviation of disease" under the direct aegis of the State through a plan, or plans, inaugurated by it, and subject to its administration and control. Under this type of service the State usually bears the cost, the funds being provided through taxation.

Individuals will do well to keep this fact in mind when they are entertaining thoughts of "state medicine." Under such a system, it is easy to see why the Ontario Medical Association might well fear "too great political power," for thereunder the doctors practically become civil servants.

"Health Insurance," however, is a social measure devised to reduce the burdens of sickness costs by furnish-

ing security against some of the economic risks which arise from illness, i.e., the costs of medical care and the loss of earnings occasioned by the illness. The primary feature which differentiates this type of plan from "state medicine," is the contributory principle whereby the individual shares directly in the cost. In most plans of social insurance the contributory feature is embodied in a tripartite arrangement whereby the employer, the employee, and the State participate jointly.

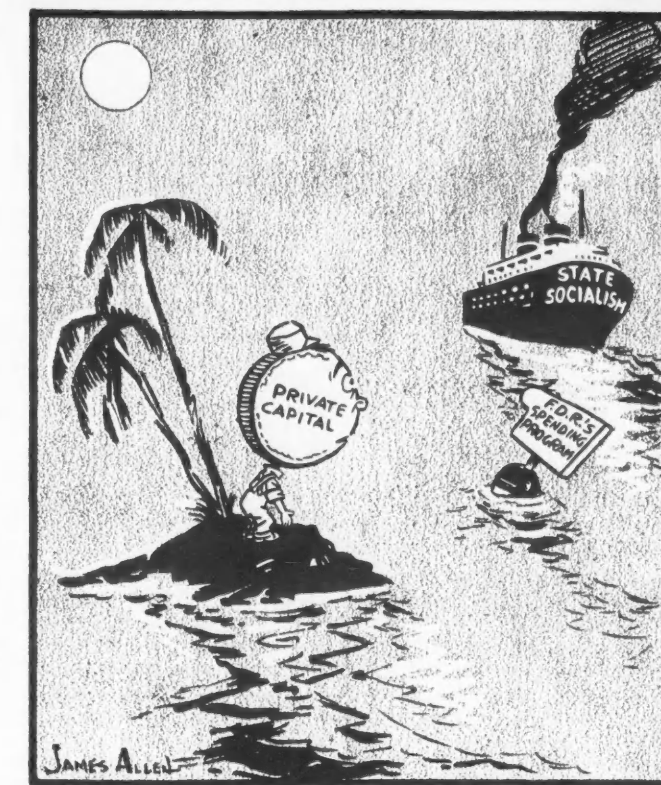
No State Contributions

The O.M.A., however, suggests only individual contributions, the participation of the State being merely to make contributions compulsory for "such persons as cannot be expected to provide medical services for themselves."

Under this type of health insurance, of course, the position of the physician may be very different from that which he must, almost automatically, assume in the case of State medicine, for the agreement would be, mainly, between the individual and the physician—providing, of course, that the State confines its activities to the mere passage of legislation which would make participation compulsory.

Here, again, however, difficulties arise; for such legislation might, necessarily, have to prescribe the bases upon which the individual and the medical profession were obliged to participate; and it has been rather thoroughly demonstrated in the instance of the British Columbia Bill that there is apt to be a wide diversion in the views of the State and the medical profession in this regard.

It is of prime importance, therefore, that any new social insurance legislation which is introduced by the government should receive the most



MAROONED

careful analysis and consideration before it finally becomes law.

Too often, such legislation is introduced more as a political expedient than as a really sound and workable economic measure. We would do well to remember the remark of the good Queen Victoria: "Show me whether it is right or wrong. If it is right I will do it; if it is wrong I will not—but do not mention to me the word 'expedient.'"

If the government chooses to sponsor the suggestion of the O.M.A., the matter of "expediency" need have no place in its deliberations. On the contrary, here at last seems to be the opportunity for the government to join hands with the medical profession, and, allied in a common cause, together produce a practical, workable plan.

A Common Aim

The ultimate desire of these two bodies must be, essentially, the same; for "medical care" usually provides for the services of a physician for preventive, diagnostic, or therapeutic treatment and care, including pre-

natal and maternity treatment for women, and surgical and specialist services, as may be necessary; hospital care in a public ward, and all other services which the hospital is equipped to provide; necessary drugs, medicines, and dressings (for which the insured may be required to pay one-half); laboratory services, and diagnostic aids, including X-ray, biochemical, and other services.

Thus, if the medical profession could outline a plan of health insurance for persons in a specified wage group—usually this group is comprised of individuals from age 16 to 64 whose annual incomes do not exceed from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per year—the State might conceivably limit its participation to the passage of legislation which would compel all those within such wage group to contribute.

In this way the State would not necessarily assume the ultimate responsibility for the financial sufficiency of the plan, as is so often the case when it is a joint contributor; and the State could therefore turn its attention to "the co-ordination of efforts to attain a better state of general

(Continued on Next Page)

Danger! Low Interest Rates Ahead!

BY ALLAN WATSON

Though interest rates are already spectacularly low, there is little borrowing, and interest rates continue to decline. A bank in New Jersey has announced its intention to stop paying any interest on savings deposits, due to its inability to find profitable employment for its funds.

It was generally believed, a few years ago, that low interest rates would promote economic recovery. But instead they are proving an obstacle to recovery.

The continued down-trend of interest rates is hurting all classes of the community. National income is reduced all along the line. Both rentiers and workers suffer, and the ability to pay taxes and thus service the debts of the high-interest periods is destroyed.

This is the symptom of a world-wide disease, and the cure must be a world-wide one.

IT WAS one of the fallacies of the early 'thirties, that period when we were all comforting ourselves with this, that and the other idea about the "good" which the stock market collapse might bring about—the theory that low interest rates would promote recovery. For it is becoming apparent now that they are a most dangerous symptom of the baffling disease that struck the world in the fall of 1929.

And, like so many symptoms of that disease, it is difficult to pigeon-hole low interest rates as being definitely either "cause" or "effect."

One thing, however, stands out—they are an insuperable obstacle to Mr. Roosevelt's dream of an eighty-billion-dollar national income for the United States. For an increase in wages and dividends and profits is incompatible with a decrease in interest, in the return for the use of money.

The interest rate might be termed the mercury in the thermometer of Capitalism. As it runs out, Capitalism runs out. The experiences of the past three years, marked both in Canada and in the United States by increasing bank deposits and decreasing bank loans, have shown us clearly that the "easy money" road to prosperity is a cul-de-sac. It seems to be part of the strange anomaly of "poverty in the midst of plenty." The more plentiful money gets, the worse conditions get; less money is earned and more has to be given away.

Bankers' Nightmare

To the banking fraternity of North America—and for that matter of the whole world—the thing is a nightmare. A most significant news item of a few weeks ago was the announcement by a bank in New Jersey of its intention to stop paying any interest whatever on savings deposits. Interest on current accounts, in the United States, was stopped long ago (by the Banking Act of 1933) but this is the first intimation of a complete stoppage of savings interest.

The New Jersey institution frankly stated that it could no longer afford to pay interest on savings deposits, due to its inability to find profitable outlets for its funds, in the form of either loans or investments, consistent, of course, with safety.

Our bankers must be having a terrible time adjusting themselves to the completely changed conditions govern-

ing in Canada, and the man sought out and hunted down by the bank manager is not the wealthy depositor but the hard-pressed little borrower.

This condition is one which really had its early symptoms several years before the 1929 collapse. The symptoms were apparent, to the keen-eyed observers, when the general public started to buy stocks and bonds. Like nearly everything else that is bad today, the condition is an outgrowth of the War, when John Citizen found that he too, as well as the fellow who gave his occupation as "Capitalist," could cut coupons and get five per cent, instead of three. From investing in the war loans to speculating in General Motors common stock was an easy and logical step to those who were being urged to become "partners in American industry."

Direct Financing

For several years this direct-financing of industry by the public did not worry the banks. It was not immediately harmful to them—any more than the motor car was immediately harmful to the railroads. The railroads make much money out of hauling supplies to Detroit, and the banks made a good living out of lending the general public the money with which to buy stocks—with which to finance American industry.

The fantastic proportions to which this trade grew were such that in 1928 some fortunate New York city bank clerks got Christmas bonuses of as much as 100 per cent. of their annual salary. In that year the average of "brokers' loans" (the comic-opera currency of Hoover prosperity) was \$5,215,000,000 and the average interest rate for "all call loans" was 7½ per cent. By the summer of 1929 this rate had risen to 12 per cent, and the loans to six and a half billions.

What are brokers' loans today, and what is the rate? Down from six and a half billions to a bare half a billion, and down from 12 per cent. to 1 per cent. And the 1 per cent. rate is "nominal," for there is no demand for call loans any more.

The Decline in Loans

While the drop in other forms of lending has not been so spectacular, it has been serious enough, as the following figures show:

Totals of "All Loans" by American Banks		Total Deposits	Percentage of Loans to Deposits
June 29, 1929	\$41,531,000,000	\$53,832,000,000	77%
Dec. 31, 1938	21,354,000,000	54,054,000,000	39%
Totals of "All Loans" by Canadian Banks		Total Deposits	Percentage of Loans to Deposits
June 29, 1929	\$2,281,000,000	\$2,816,000,000	80%
Dec. 31, 1938	1,217,000,000	2,919,000,000	42%

Note that deposits have remained almost stationary, both in Canada and in the United States, having, in fact, increased somewhat (despite the loss of all the deposits which were "manufactured" by the 1929 loans) while loans have been cut almost in half. The somewhat better proportion of Canadian loans, consistent in both periods, is no doubt due to the fact that Canadian companies, in the New Era, did not get as much money directly out of the public as did American companies.

The Good Old Days

In those happy days—ever since banking, as we know it, started—the Western world was being built up. All that time, for a century or more, the banker had only one problem—how to get enough deposits to meet his loan requirements. All the nineteenth-century text books for bankers seem to have been written under the assumption that the demand for loans would always exceed the supply of money available for lending.

And so bankers were required, as a sort of public duty, to lend their customers' funds only for productive purposes. The builders and the producers would always need money and the funds of the banks must be conserved for their use. The wage-earner or professional man who applied to a bank for a loan was informed that "it is not the function of the banks to grant loans for non-productive purposes." A bank loan was supposed to help create the means of its own repayment.

Today all that is changed. The banker's commodity is in little demand. We now have "personal loan departments" and "installment loans" operated by our largest and proudest banks, both in the United States and

Trend Still Down

Harmful as these conditions are, to the prosperity of both countries, still more harmful is the constant downward trend of interest rates. For this factor affects all classes of the community. It affects national income, all along the line. Rentiers are forced to turn in their 5 per cent, and 6 per cent, bonds and accept refunding issues at 3 per cent, and 4 per cent. The insurance companies are hit, and dividends paid to both their shareholders and their policy-holders are cut. Salaries have to be lowered, and labor-saving machines installed to replace workers, as the turnover, and the "spread," of corporations are affected. The ability to pay taxes and thus service the debts of the high-interest periods is ruined. Even the

(Continued on Page 17)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Much Good May Come

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHILE in Washington the King and Queen received a message from the members of the Canadian Club of New York expressing the hope that "inspiration from their visit may help in creating a world where all countries may be to one another as we have found the United States to us—a country where brotherhood, opportunity and human kindness are as freely offered to others as to their own."

The world needs nothing so much as general acceptance of this ideal. Latterly, however, it has never seemed less attainable. The world sees new political and economic barriers being erected daily. International trade is throttled and international hates fostered. The threat of war persists.

We may hope, with reason, that from the wonderfully successful royal visit to the United States will come new power and leadership for world peace and co-operation. Indeed, it can scarcely fail to produce constructive results of wide importance. By increasing the mutual friendship and understanding of the peoples of Britain and the United States, it will immeasurably strengthen the ties between these world leaders and thus tend to bring about more unity of effort in the task of re-establishing a basis for world progress.

Mr. Hitler being what he is, no one can say that there will not be another European "incident" or even that there will not be war. But one can assert very positively that the prospect of peace is enhanced by the new, warmer friendship evidenced between the world's two greatest democracies. Perhaps we are even warranted in looking beyond the menace of war to the problem of world economic reconstruction.

The world needs a new lead, and the United States and Britain together can supply one. What form should it take?

A Peace Conference?

The British government is reported to be considering inviting the nations of Europe—including, of course, Germany and Italy—to a peace conference with the hope of reaching a basis for a workable solution of Europe's most pressing problems. But these problems are so complex, and international hates, fears and jealousies so deep-rooted, also Britain herself is so closely involved in them, that a successful outcome for such a conference seems more than ordinarily questionable.

It may be that the conference would be more likely

to achieve success if called by the United States and held in Washington.

In view of its enormous surplus of gold, the United States might seek to promote world trade, general economic reconstruction and stability of currencies by making gold available to other nations in much the same way that it did recently in the case of Brazil. Such accommodation could be made conditional upon acceptance of reasonable conditions regarding armaments, tariffs and the general facilitation of trade.

Such use of gold may or may not be practicable, but the U.S. has every reason to undertake it if it is, since the increasing concentration of the world's supplies of monetary gold in that country is harmful to the U.S. itself as well as disruptive of world economics generally. And the world must get back to a real gold standard eventually.

The People Are Ready

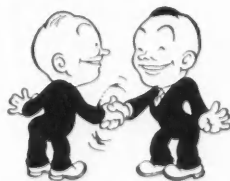
Perhaps the world political situation is not yet ripe for such a conference, but popular opinion is.

The man in the street, in this country or any other, does not want war. He very definitely prefers butter to guns, and believes in a live-and-let-live policy toward other men. He believes that present troubles are the result of past mistakes coupled with present prejudices, and he is ready to attempt to correct them. This appears to be as true of the average citizen of the totalitarian states as it is of the democracies.

And the world today has great potentialities for progress. In the years since 1929 productive enterprise has lagged but science has not. New inventions, new materials, new processes are waiting to be developed, and new wants to be supplied. We possess all the requisites for a much fuller, richer enjoyment of life than ever before. Standards of living, already so much higher than those of past generations, can easily be carried to new heights. Yet we sit oppressed by our troubles.

If representatives of the strife-worn nations went to Washington determined to do their best to unravel the economic and political tangles, and were received there with the same warm-hearted sincerity that the people of the U.S. have just shown toward our King and Queen, much might be accomplished. It is surely worth trying.

The fact is that we must do something, for we cannot continue as we are. We can only support our burdens by increasing our productivity, and to do that we must first eliminate the obstacles to such increase.



Health Insurance Now On The Agenda

(Continued from Page 13)
health—intelligent maternity, health education, periodical health examinations, sickness registration, proper physical and mental recreation—in fact, emphasis on *prevention* rather than cure—for all the people—not merely for a special group earning some figure which is set arbitrarily.

The importance of this work, as pointed out by the Industrial Conference Board in their Research Report No. 6 on "Sickness Insurance or Sickness Prevention?" "... must not be lost sight of ... (for) ... the greater part of the funds expended in preventive work, if wisely used, would be refunded to the community in the form of production which, under an insurance system, would be lost."

Health insurance, then, under the sponsorship of the medical profession, might take its proper place and deal advantageously with sicknesses which such preventive measures were not able to control, and could, if necessary, limit its coverage to a specified age and wage group, as has been suggested.

This wage limitation, however, together with the usual exclusion of agricultural workers, domestic servants, casual employees—those whose em-

ployment is irregular and for short periods, part-time employees, and employees in other designated establishments, industries, or localities whom it would be inexpedient to include, leaves a large per cent of the population still outside the protection of the scheme.

"Will I be insured against sickness?" is the logical question each individual will ask himself. If a person is between the ages 16 to 64, and is employed in permanent work which brings an income of an amount up to, say, \$1,800 to \$2,000 (whatever the maximum might be), he is likely to be insured under a plan such as the O.M.A. suggests.

For this insurance each such individual will have to pay a certain sum per week—50 cents according to present figures, which means a total sum of \$26 per year per person; not high, the O.M.A. suggests, when compared with the cost of cigarettes, cosmetics, and other luxuries. For some it may mean, not a choice between medical care and cigarettes—because if the plan is inaugurated by compulsory legislation there will be no choice—but medical care instead of cigarettes, cosmetics, or other luxuries.

It is for this reason, perhaps, that the O.M.A. has come to the conclusion

that only by compulsory legislation will the plan be able to cover all persons within the group.

It is not easy to draw the line as to where the need for medical services ends and the ability to provide for same begins. Who is to say, for instance, what the peculiar magic is which enables an individual earning, say, \$2,001 per annum, to take care of his expenses of illness, whereas the person earning \$2,000 is not expected to be able to do so?

Then, too, there is the group without any earnings at all—that large body of the unemployed who cannot be expected to contribute to a scheme of health or other social insurance, and who, therefore, cannot hope to benefit by such a scheme, be it under the aegis of the State, the medical profession, or otherwise. This group will always have to be dealt with, it would seem, by the old method of relief.

It will be noted, also, that the O.M.A. makes no provision to cover the loss of wages occasioned by illness. In any case, the "insurance" aspect of such a plan presupposes the payment of benefits in strict relation to the contributions which have been paid into the fund. For one cardinal principle must be strictly adhered to in all such plans if they are to be kept financially sound, and that is the fundamental insurance principle.

Insurance, it must be remembered, is "founded simply upon the co-operative association of a large number of persons ... who agree to share amongst themselves the burdens resulting from the occurrence of a particular contingency, such as death

or sickness, by the payment of the necessary contributions ... into a common fund, from which benefits, corresponding to the premiums so paid, are distributed in alleviation of the burdens against which the insurance is effected."

Is Cost Covered?

It is necessary, therefore, to be sure that the 50-cent contribution per person, which the O.M.A. suggests "would give complete medical and surgical attendance with laboratory service, semi-private hospital accommodation and standard nursing service," will, in fact, cover the cost for such protection.

It is not enough, in schemes of this kind, for a group to be willing to undertake to provide medical care for a specified amount per person, nor for the government to prescribe certain definite regulations, unless the amount of the contributions and the scope of the regulations are strictly fair and ethical.

It is pertinent to observe in this regard that the British Columbia Health Insurance Bill, as finally passed, called for employee contributions of two per cent of wages up to \$1,800 per annum, but varying from 35 cents weekly (reducible by the Commission) up to 70 cents weekly, and employers' contributions of one per cent, but varying between 20 cents weekly (reducible by the Commission) and 35 cents weekly.

In other words, it provides for contributions between a minimum of 55 cents weekly, or less if reduced by the Commission, and a maximum of

\$1.05 per week. The physicians were to receive not less than \$4.50 per person. The medical services to be provided were those set out previously herein. Specific limitations as to hospitalization and benefits were also included, and the Commission set up to administer the Act was clothed with exceedingly wide powers of regulation and control.

The fact remains, however, that the Bill was never declared operative because, as stated by Dr. G. M. Weir, prime instigator and staunch supporter of the Act, the medical groups "absolutely refused to agree to the proposals of the Commission regarding methods of treating health insurance patients and payments for these services."

Evidently the Ontario Medical Association has concluded that competent medical services can be provided at five cents less than the minimum rate under the B.C. Bill. It must be presumed that it has considered the matter from all angles.

Actuarial Necessities

However, for the protection of the professional groups providing the services, as well as the individuals who subscribe to the fund, it is necessary for the contributions to be prescribed in direct relation to the benefits to be derived, and it is only by a strict adherence to this fundamental principle of insurance that any measure of success can be assured.

It must also be remembered that such insurance calculations must, of necessity, be placed in the hands of fully qualified actuaries.

There is so much more to a scheme of health insurance than seeing that Life be "given a certainty, and a safety," and that health and human vigor be "given a reality," and the kind hearts and the willing hands of the medical profession cannot, unfortunately, cope with the difficult problem of actuarial principles and cost.

The mere payment of a contribution is not enough, unless that contribution is based on a proper relationship, founded upon actuarial principles and calculations, between the scales and conditions of the contributions on the one hand, and the benefits on the other, with provisions for the payment both of contributions and benefits being specifically prescribed and defined.

That is to say, the contributions to the fund must be determined by proper actuarial methods of calculation; the benefits must be clearly defined both as to amount and duration of payment; provision must be made for impartial and judicial interpretation of the numerous administrative problems which arise from time to time, with adequate machinery for inspection, and the proper certification and control of claims for benefit; and, very particularly, any power to alter the basis, or the terms or conditions of the plan, must be subject to actuarial certification, so as to keep the costs of any such alterations within the financial capacity of the plan. To ignore the assistance of actuaries in any scheme of insurance is to invite disaster.

Cost of Medical Care

As regards cost, in the United States alone, it is estimated that in an ordinary year the nation's cost for medical care, including medical services and medicines, is "about three and two-thirds billions of dollars, or about four per cent of all the wages, salaries, profits, and other income received by the entire population."

It represents the "composite expenditure of government agencies, industry, philanthropy, commercial organizations, and the year-round private expenditure of thirty million individual families." To refer to the "national bill for medical care" is, of course, merely a "statistical figure of speech."

The significance of this total figure, however, becomes apparent when it is expressed in an average figure per person. According to Mr. L. E. Falk, a leading authority in the United States, "reasonably adequate medical care would cost about \$36 per person a year for the types of services which are ordinarily purchased privately."

This figure is independent of any assumption concerning more efficient organization of medical facilities than ordinarily occurs, although he suggests that "with well-designed organization, large economies are possible without sacrifice of quality and with larger and more stable remuneration of the practitioners."

Spending Effectively

If we assume, therefore, that the average cost of medical care, including "the tuberculous and the mentally diseased, and for public health work" would cost approximately \$36 per person, a complete program of good medical care would not cost much more than the \$30 per person which is being spent by the people in the United States today for independent medical services.

It would seem, therefore, that "the greatest need is not to find more money for the purchase of medical care, but to find more and better ways of budgeting the costs and spending the money wisely and effectively."

According to these figures it is not inconceivable that the proposed 50 cents per week per person—or \$26 per year—might cover the cost of a complete medical service for a limited group.

Any scheme which the medical profession might sponsor will likely allow for a free choice of doctor, and physicians, whether operating on a "panel system" such as that employed by the British Act, or otherwise, will probably carry on private practice for fees exactly as they do now. Under the British Act, a panel doctor is remunerated on the basis of a "capitation system," by which he receives a specified fee per person from the Fund.

Whatever method is employed whereby the services of the doctors are secured, there will still remain many difficulties in the just administration of the plan. Foremost among these difficulties will be the problem of "malingering."

A case of measles, or scarlet fever, or smallpox, for instance, is easily certifiable by a physician, and the extent of the consequent illness is more or less accurately predictable. If an individual complains of a backache, however, and there is no apparent cause for the indisposition, it is not easy for the physician to say just when the backache will disappear. Thus the individual, if he were so inclined, might feign the illness, and through much malingering, receive extra benefits for the time he is off work.

It will be necessary, therefore, to surround the methods of providing the costs of medical care with strict and unequivocal regulations in order that such "unsocial irresponsibility" might be controlled.

The People Pay

These are all factors which should be taken into consideration by the medical profession, in offering their services, the government in sponsoring compulsory legislation, and the individuals throughout the nation who may be asked to participate in such a scheme. It is usually conceded that the government gives the people what they ask for; and if the demand continues to persist, there is no doubt that ultimately legislation will be passed providing for the inauguration of health insurance.

When such legislation is being considered, however, the people—the voters and taxpayers of the nation—must bear in mind that *they*, in the last analysis, are the government, and that any commitment which the government may make on their behalf is, in reality, a personal obligation, with

(Continued on Page 20)

Firestone CHAMPION

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CHAMPION race drivers whose very lives and chances of victory depend on tire safety have tire construction. For 20 consecutive years, all the winning drivers in the annual 500-mile Indianapolis Race have bought and used Firestone Tires on their racing cars. Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars in the last 12 Pike's Peak Climbs. And Ab Jenkins, world's fastest driver, set 87 safety, speed and endurance records on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

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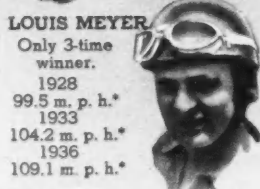
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* Average speed made in winning 500-mile Indianapolis Race using Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

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You may be the next on his list. Police
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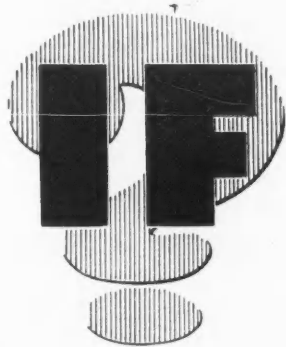


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Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week the Royal Commission
inquiring into the various phases
of the oil industry in Alberta provided
the front page oil news. For several
weeks we have heard L. L. Plotkins,
manager of the Lion Oil Refineries,
both as a witness and inquisitor, make
various charges and insinuations of
bribery, etc., against government officials
and employees of the major
oil companies.

However, it turned out that Mr.
Plotkins had no evidence to substantiate
his charges, which according to
the chairman, Mr. Justice A. A. Mc-
Gillivray, were based on suspicion
alone. Consequently, the Judge didn't
think much of some of Mr. Plotkins'
evidence and gave him a little un-
solicited advice which the local papers
termed "a severe reprimand."

Some of the parties whom Mr.
Plotkins suggested were bribed were
former Premier John E. Brownlee,
and our present Premier, Mr. Aber-
hart. Both these men had headed a
government that had passed or con-
tinued to keep in force certain legisla-
tion, which Mr. Plotkins didn't like,
and both had talked to Imperial Oil
officials.

A personal and confidential letter,
written in September, 1935, by R. V.
LeSueur, Vice-President of Imperial
Oil, to J. H. McLeod, President of Im-
perial's subsidiary, Royaltie, was pro-
duced on subpoena and read to the
Commission. It stated that Mr.
Aberhart and the writer, Mr. LeSueur,
had dined together and had a general
talk on Social Credit and other Al-
berta problems. This letter was large-
ly the basis for the bribery charge or
insinuation against Mr. Aberhart.

W. F. Knode, chairman of the Al-
berta Conservation Board, had, ac-
cording to one witness, been in the
Royaltie office at least three times
and he was also charged, or at least
it was insinuated, that he was in the
employ of the Imperial, i.e., acting
in a dual capacity.

However, Mr. Plotkins' counsel, Mr.
Shaw, stated that on his client's be-
half, he wished to withdraw any re-
marks or evidence, etc., which his
client had given to the Commission,
which might reflect on Mr. Knode's
character or suggest he was acting in
a dual capacity.

The point I wish to make at this
time is that every day there are
a great many slanderous and libelous
statements made by people; some-
times with less proof than had Mr.
Plotkins. It seems just too bad if a
government official, civil servant
or anyone else, cannot go into a com-
pany's office or have lunch with an
executive without being charged with
bribery.

After listening to several people
around brokerage offices, and even
in the halls of the courtroom, discuss
the matter referred to above, one is
still taking a chance on losing his
reputation if he gets too close to the
oil "big shots." Perhaps Mr. Justice
McGillivray's remarks will make some
people think just a trifle more be-
fore they start making accusations.

I am not making these observa-
tions for the benefit of the Imperial
Oil executives or to suggest that the
Imperial, as a company, or its
executives, are all angels. How-
ever, if you compare them with
other companies, they show up very
well. They treat their staff well. They
pay good salaries, much better than
the average. This company has a
pension scheme which allows, and
even compels, all employees to re-
tire at the age of 65 years, on a pen-
sion, not on relief, as is the case of
the average man in most organiza-
tions, when he reaches that age.

Coming back to the general oil sit-
uation out here, generally speaking
everything is fine, not only in regard
to Turner Valley operations but also
with the various wildcats, or new
fields. Last week I think I gave you
a fairly good resumé of what was
doing at the wildcats, and of the possi-
bilities of several more new fields
or areas being tested. Through a
typographical error, I used the name
of Bennett and Tree as the Pittsburg
firm who were going to drill the
Pouce Coupe area. The correct name
is Benedum and Trees. As this is
written, an official statement as to the
drilling program, etc., has not
yet been made by this firm, but I
am assured by their representative,
here, J. E. Morrow, that same will
be made before Saturday. Now
reaches you. My understanding is
that a thorough test of the Pouce
Coupe structure will be made.

Local petroleum engineers who are
familiar with this firm's past opera-
tions regard it very highly. This firm
has wildcatted most successfully, not
only in U.S. fields but also in Mex-
ico, Colombia and Roumania.

The other day I had the pleasure
of examining the second annual state-
ment of Sunset Oils Limited. It was
a pleasure in every respect; the
net profit for the year was very
high, being \$175,972; the entire
revenue was received from two
wells, and one of these came into
production in September last. The
management fees are too low; some-
thing which very seldom happens.
The entire general expenses for the
year under review were \$6,547. This
included auditors' directors' legal,
listing and filing fees, dividend ex-
pense, rent and services, president's
salary, etc. Production expense was
also very modest, being \$20,056. Dur-
ing the year the shareholders re-
ceived in all total dividends amounting
to 9½¢ per share, and a further di-
vidend has been declared, payable on
June 15. When this is paid, the
shareholders will have received a sum
equal to 58% of the issued capital.
The company has provided \$32,090 for
Federal and Provincial taxes. In
addition to the income tax payments,
it has paid approximately \$34,000 in
royalties to the Provincial govern-
ment, and approximately \$44,000 to

Okalta Oils Ltd., who also receive
a royalty of 15% as the land was
subleased from this company.

While we are on the question of
dividends, those paid and declared by
Turner Valley oil companies for the
first five months of this year is ap-
proximately \$1,000,000. Last week
Model Oils, one of the older Turner
Valley companies, declared a dividend
of 4¢ a share.

I have just received a copy of the
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix for June 7,
and from the comments made by the
mayor of the city, Presidents of
Boards of Trade, Labor organizations
and jobless or welfare associations,
together with remarks of the city
commissioner, M.L.A.'s and others,
the citizens are very much up-in-
arms at a recent decision of the Sas-
katchewan local government board
withholding approval of a gas fran-
chise between the city and the North-
ern Natural Gas company.

While as yet I have read only the
summaries of the judgment appear-
ing in the daily newspapers, it would
appear that the local government
board's decision was based on insuf-
ficient gas reserves. I would gather
from Mayor Niderost's remarks that
it was only a temporary decision,
pending further proving of gas re-
serves.

I have also personally received
a very hot letter from a Saskatoon
citizen whose name appears illegible,
imputing ulterior motives to the
decision of the board, and suggesting
shakedowns, graft and what-have-you
on the part of government mem-
bers. I am consigning the letter to
the wastepaper basket, and would
suggest to the writer that, if he has
any proof, he should go to the lead-
er of some of the opposition parties
of Saskatchewan, and they will make
use of the information, but I per-
sonally am not interested unless he
can send along more proof than his
own words, "I know it to be true."

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

UPPER CANADA Gold Mines is
going ahead with plans to erect
a mill capable of handling a minimum
of 150 tons of ore daily. The mine has
produced over \$300,000 through opera-
tion of the mill leased from the
neighboring Morris-Kirkland, thereby
securing an excellent test of ore re-
sources. A bond issue of \$150,000 in
three-year 6 per cent. notes, together
with the sale of 5,000 treasury
shares at 65 cents per share, added to
cash now on hand will make up an
aggregate of around \$300,000 with
which to complete the new mill and
also enlarge underground workings.

Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines pro-
duced \$42,207 during May, making a
total of \$213,245 for the first five
months of the current year, or an
average recovery of \$9.77 per ton.

Preston East Dome has been pro-
ducing an average of well over \$5,000
per day during recent weeks. Out-
put for May averaged over \$15 per
ton, with the mill handling 10,600
tons of ore. The mill has been fur-
ther speeded up and is expected to
(Continued on Page 20)

"Dear Bill:-
I can teach a young
dog old tricks"...



"Even if you are my nephew,
there's no sense in your starting
out on your business career like
an old fogey. Frankly, I was
shocked yesterday at your old-
fashioned methods — I didn't
even see an Ediphone in your
office. Don't you know, lad, that
men who use Ediphone Voice
Writing work only two-thirds as
hard and accomplish more than
men who do not!"

"And take that efficient secre-
tary of yours. You kept her hang-
ing around for 20 minutes while
you talked on the telephone. Then
you dictated a memo to her based
on the 'phone conversation. Then
you held up the rest of your
dictation while she typed the
memo (which you wanted to get
out right away). That used to
go in the old days, but not now!
With an Ediphone you don't
have to wait for your secretary

and she doesn't have to interrupt
her work to be with you.

"But don't get the idea that
the Ediphone is only for dictat-
ing letters. It records appoint-
ments, disposes of details, takes
down your thoughts — lets you
give instructions to your secretary
any minute you want to, even
when she isn't there. Honestly,
boy, if I'd had an Ediphone ten
years earlier, I'd have cut my
work down to nearly half—en-
joyed life more — and perhaps
tucked away my nest egg years
earlier."

Phone the Ediphone (see local
Telephone Directory) or write

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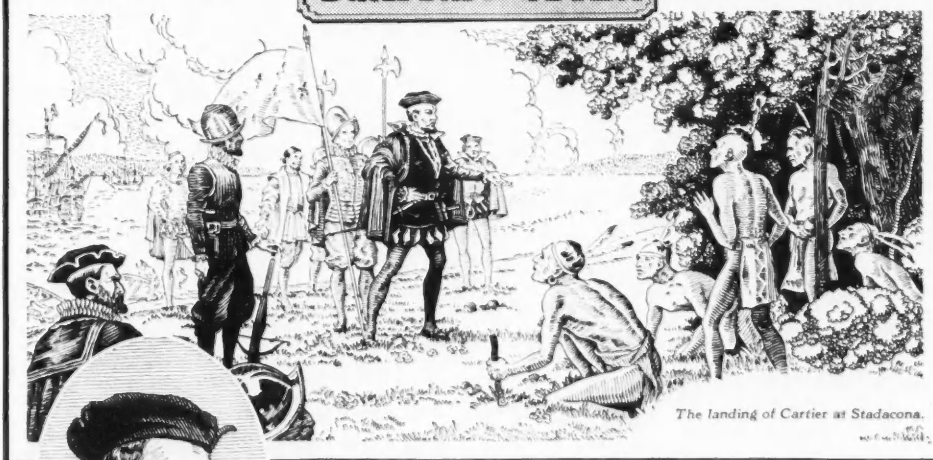
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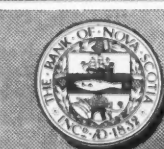
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have heard persistent rumors to the effect that the claim that Canadian Car & Foundry has against Germany because of the plant that was blown up in the United States during the war will be paid. I am told that this is the reason that the company's stocks are so active on the market. Can you tell me anything about this? I have found your advice and information to be very reliable in the past, and would appreciate anything you could do for me in this regard.

—H. E. B., Winnipeg, Man.

Reports are that the judgment in regard to Canadian Car & Foundry's claim against Germany—which amounts to \$6,000,000—has been written and that it will be made public in the next few weeks. I understand that the German representative on the Claims Commission has been called back to Germany and that the report that will be forthcoming will be compiled by the Commission.

However, nothing definite is known as yet. Numerous times before there have been rumors and reports that American companies which had claims against the German government were going to be reimbursed, but nothing has been paid to date. Canadian Car & Foundry's claim arises from an explosion and fire that destroyed its Kingsland, N.J., plant on January 11, 1917. The damage was attributed to German espionage groups in the United States. The company has lost several decisions before the American Mixed Claims Commission in The Hague, Boston and Washington. The latest hearing was allowed because of new evidence which came to hand in September, 1937. The claim is an important one for the company because of the substantial sum involved, and a favorable decision would certainly strengthen the working capital position.

HOWEY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like very much to have you comment on Howey Gold Mines as to the present condition of the company and the mine. Can you tell me what the company's policy is as to the future when the present mine is exhausted?

K. J. H., Manitowick, Ont.

R. T. Birks, president, informed shareholders of Howey Gold Mines at the annual meeting in March last, that the dividend outlook for 1939 was very good. Since then three cents was paid and another payment is promised towards the year-end. Nearly two years' ore supply remains in the Red Lake property and this can be mined without any increase in cost. The company has approximately 400,000 shares, of 10 per cent of the issued capital of East Malartic, also other shareholdings in companies mostly which are dividend-payers.

With the ultimate view of establishing a new producer to replace the Red Lake property Howey is continuing an intensive search for new properties in conjunction with four other mining companies. The option held in Yellowknife was dropped when the excellent surface showings did not continue to depth. Diamond drilling has also been done on Flaxton and Mooshla acreage in northwestern Quebec.

CAN. TUBE & STEEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me how business is with Canadian Tube & Steel? Has anything been decided about dividend arrears on the first preferred? I would appreciate anything you can tell me about this company. What is the exact nature of the business?

—D. F. K., Saskatoon, Sask.

I understand that in the first five months of the current year, business of Canadian Tube & Steel Products has been on about the same levels as in the similar period in 1938. In short, rather spotty.

As for the preferred dividend arrears, officials have from time to time considered plans to wipe them out—but they now exceed \$35 per share—but no definite action seems likely over the short term. Net income in 1938 was equal to \$5.36 per share on the \$7 cumulative first preferred stock as compared with \$4 paid in dividends; in 1937, net was equal to \$10.83, against \$7 paid. Canadian Tube & Steel Products has been in business for nearly 20 years, manufactures iron and steel bars, wires, nails, screws and other small hardware.

KERR-ADDISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you think junior golds should be purchased now? I am told that Kerr-Addison is an excellent stock, both for appreciation and a hold. What is your opinion? Your valuable advice would once again be appreciated.

—C. L. N., New Westminster, B.C.

Yes, with the tension lessened over the international situation, I think the time is opportune to purchase selected junior golds. For a long time the market has been largely ignoring the rapidly with which some of the newer producers were developing into important mines. A return of confidence is beginning to be apparent and the technical position of the market is such that any broadening of activity should quickly be reflected in prices.

Kerr-Addison is one of the newer producers which has given an excellent account of itself and the shares appear attractive either for appreciation or a hold. The mill at present is operating at 700 tons daily and all indications point to perhaps doubling of capacity. It is expected the heavy development campaign now underway will be sufficiently advanced by August to permit of a decision on just how large the mill increase will be.

HOWARD SMITH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate a report on Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited. I have some of the stock and would like to keep posted as to the doings of the company. Anything you can do in this way will be appreciated by an old and devoted reader of your financial columns.

—A. D. D., Vancouver, B.C.

I understand that sales and dollar volumes of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, for the first half of 1939 will show a moderate improvement over the similar 1938 period, despite lower prices. Even though tariff changes acted as a drag on orders in the early part of this year, business has finally reached levels where it compares favorably with that of a year ago.

Price reductions on certain lines last Fall were fairly drastic, but since then there have been no revisions in the lists, and the company has offset lower income by economies which resulted from extensive plant improvement. Recently Howard Smith announced the purchase, by its subsidiary Alliance Paper, of the Don Valley Paper Company. This purchase is expected to round out the company's operations.

POWER CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate very much having your opinion of Power Corporation of Canada common stock at present prices. Thank you very much for previous advice which has helped me in many of my investments and also by reading your column every week I have saved myself from making bad investments.

—D. I. S., Pepperlaw, Ont.

I would say that Power Corporation of Canada common stock, selling currently at 10½ to yield 5.7 per cent at the 60-cents-per-share dividend rate, has attraction as a business man's investment. In 1938 the stock recorded a high of 16½ with a low of 9½; in 1937, a high of 33½ with a low of 12; and in 1936, a high of 30 with a low of 11½.

As you probably know, this is a holding company primarily interested in the acquisition and development of hydro-electric and public utility companies. In consideration of a management fee, it also supervises the management of properties it controls and provides management and engineering services to other properties. Power Corp. controls, or is substantially interested in, B.C. Power, Canada Northern Power, East Kootenay Power, Foreign Power Securities, Northern B.C. Power, Southern Canada Power, and Winnipeg Electric. Net income in the year ended June 30, 1938, rose to \$1,015,888 from \$927,538 in the previous fiscal year. Net in 1938 was equal to 93 cents per common share; in 1937, to 73 cents per common share. The company is in a good financial position, and as industry begins to revive, earnings should improve correspondingly.

PACKARD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Since I have asked you for information and opinions in the past and you have always been sound and reliable, I would like to have your advice on Packard Motor Car stock. Do you think it is a good buy at the present market? Particularly, are there any chances of the company paying dividends reasonably soon?

—E. G. L., Quebec, Que.

Despite the fact that the operating outlook of the Packard Motor Car Company is fairly promising, I think that the company's large share capitalization limits the appeal of the stock.

Packard is well-situated to take advantage of any recovery in demand and the outlook in this regard is promising. The 6-cylinder and the 120 series—which two account for the bulk of the company's business—should outstrip the sales figures they recorded a year ago, and it is anticipated that price changes in these lines will be negligible. In addition, price reductions of around \$700 have considerably broadened the market for the Super-Eight. So that while the large capitalization will restrict per share results, a moderate profit is expected for 1939, as compared with an 11-cents-per-share loss in 1938. Dividends are not a near term possibility.

MERCURY MILLS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to know how Mercury Mills, Limited, is making out this year. I have heard that conditions in Japan are hindering the company and also that prices are pretty low. Can you help me here? Has the trade agreement with the United States and England had any effect on the company's business?

—E. H. S., Toronto, Ont.

In the first five months of the current fiscal year, the business of Mercury Mills, Ltd. has remained at about the same levels as prevailed for the same period in 1938. I understand that the volume of orders is good, but that

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND WAS LAST SIGNALED AS DOWNWARD WITH CURRENT TEST NOW UNDER WAY AS TO WHETHER REVERSAL CAN BE EFFECTED.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—On May 24 the market, in terms of the closing Dow-Jones industrial average, entered the 135/140 level previously set up in these forecasts as the normal limits to a corrective rally such as has been under way since April 8. During the period since, prices have worked slowly from the lower to the upper limits of the range, the industrial average closing on Friday, June 9, at 140.09. Volume over the period just mentioned has been relatively mild.

Corrective rebounds sometimes exceed normal proportions—as witness the January 26 to March 19 rally—but this is the exception rather than the rule. One test of whether the current rally is to be confined at or not appreciably beyond the 140 level on the industrial average should be disclosed by the direction the railroad average takes in moving out of the line formation that has characterized its movement over the past nine days. A close at or above 29.46 would represent upside emergence and would be suggestive of further general strength. A close at 26.89 or under would represent downside emergence and, if accompanied by a close in the industrial average at or under 135.19 would suggest that the rally had ended.

Last week's strength in the industrial average, which carried beyond the March 31 peak, had not through Friday's closing prices, been confirmed by the rail average, said average still holding under its May 31 close. Unless the rail average does develop strength then this failure on its part to confirm the strength being displayed by the industrials would in itself be suggestive that a top was being formed. Other indications sometimes evident at a rally's termination are relatively large volumes without material price progress or the development of a downward zigzag movement on the part of both averages.

We continue of the opinion that the year 1939, on balance, will prove one of advance, barring war. We thus feel that weakness of the first quarter culminating April 8 probably marked bottom levels for material advance. At the same time it is doubtful that a strong forward movement can be effected without a more substantial testing of the April lows by the market than has yet occurred. We accordingly feel that the current rally has now attained levels any betterment of which should call for increasing caution rather than heightened bullishness.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
154.85 1/4	152.28 3/10	140.13 6/10	121.44 4/8	28.45 5/21	28.35 6/10
33.14 1/4	33.66 3/8	24.14 4/8	27.93 1/26	27.93 1/26	27.93 1/26
136.42 1/26	136.42 1/26	136.42 1/26	136.42 1/26	136.42 1/26	136.42 1/26

DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1,007,000	621,000	910,000	872,000	496,000	481,000

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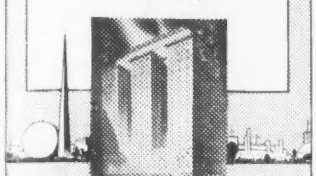
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BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

E. W. McNeill,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
May 18th, 1939.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Established A.D. 1887

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Vol. 54, No. 53 Whole No. 2413



FRANK WIGGINS STOTT, recently-elected president of Rolph Ark-Stone, Ltd., to succeed Frank A. Rolph who assumed the position of chairman of the Board.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 16)

there is a noticeable lack of forward buying, and like a good many companies these days, Mercury Mills is suffering from a want of business confidence generally. Prices for raw silk are up about \$1 a pound over last year's levels and this, of course, has boosted the cost of the company's silk hosiery lines. Because dealers are buying only for current needs, it has been difficult to make price adjustments, and the company has not as yet been able to pass on the additional cost burden. Most important factor in the raised prices is the fact that Japan—which is still the most satisfactory source of raw silk—is using a greater proportion of its own output and, consequently, has less for export. So that raw silk prices are likely to hold above the \$2 per pound level for some time to come.

To date in 1939, prices for the company's other line have shown very little change. Wool dropped sharply in the early months of 1938, recovered toward the end of the year, and has shown further strengthening this year, but not to the extent that it will have any great effect on the company's business. No appreciable dent has been made in Mercury Mills' business by the trade agreement between Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

Mercury Mills, which manufactures silk, cotton and cashmere hosiery, underwear and knitted goods,

has shown consecutive net losses since 1930. Net loss in 1938 was \$25,736, as compared with a loss of \$37,804 in 1937.

DONNACONA PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It has been suggested that I should purchase a bond of the Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., selling currently at around 63, although earlier in the year I understood that it sold around 80. Do you consider this a safe investment? And what in your opinion are the possibilities of appreciation?

—N. D. W., Leaside, Ont.

As you say in your letter, Donnacona 4½ per cent bonds are selling currently at 63-66 to yield approximately 6.92 per cent. While I don't consider them a "safe investment," I think they are attractive to the individual investor who is interested in their profit-making possibilities rather than in investment income. I think that 1939 should see the beginning of a revival in the demand for newspaper, but because of the uncertain business outlook, it is practically impossible to predict "when," or to what extent the industry will benefit. Consequently, as I have said, these bonds are attractive only to the investor who is willing to take risks.

The company's financial position is just fair. Net income in 1938 was \$2,232, against \$40,856 in 1937.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is happening at God's Lake, as I am informed the outlook has improved and that the shares are a good buy at present prices? May I have your opinion please on this property?

—W. O. S., Westmount, Que.

Yes, the outlook at God's Lake Gold Mines has improved with the location of ore on the sixth level to the west of what is known as the Powderhouse fault. The location of this ore is quite important in that it determines the existence beyond the fault, some 3,000 ft. west of the shaft and 900 ft. below surface, of the flat raking zone in which the mine's ore occurs. At last report the shoot west of the shaft had lengthened out to 70 feet and grade averaged better than \$9 over more than four feet. It is expected the major portion of zone will lie below the sixth level and this area is now to be tested by diamond drilling. If ore conditions here prove comparable to those in the upper and easterly end of the zone, a new shaft will likely be put down.

An operating profit of \$102,230 was reported for the first quarter of the year from production of \$218,316. With about two years' ore supply definitely proven and a strong financial position, and the improved ore situation, the shares appear to offer good speculative possibilities.

Danger! Low Interest Ahead!

(Continued from Page 13)

sacrosanct labor unionist is affected as his hours of employment are reduced.

"Cheap Money!" Well might the *Wall Street Journal* comment, on the occasion of the latest issue of U.S. government refunding bonds, put out a few weeks ago at ¼ of 1 per cent. for five-year maturities:

Financial Abnormality

"It would be difficult to point to any phenomenon in these phenomenal times more forcibly expressing the abnormality of the whole financial position in this country than do the periodical refunding operations of the United States Treasury. The market for short-term Treasury obligations

maturing at quarterly dates up to and including December, 1941, discloses the fact that every one of these issues is selling at a premium which exhausts at least all of the interest accruing during their life and in many cases more than that interest. . . .

"These conditions are wholly without precedent in any country at any time since banking was invented. The one thing which they demonstrate in a manner little short of sensational is the paralysis that has seized upon enterprise in this country. Viewed in this aspect it may well be asked whether this kind of money is 'cheap' in the full sense of the adjective."

We are in the midst of a financial war of attrition. A war in which we are all losing money, whether we realize it or not. It is just like the

War, only then we lost blood whereas now we lose income. We could not go on losing that blood; neither can we go on losing this income. For income—interest—is the blood in the arteries of the Capitalist system. Without it, Capitalism must die.

How can this dismal end be averted? By turning to our vaulted natural resources? No. What is the good of our natural resources if we can't sell them? The people who blind themselves in a faith in natural resources forget that we are not living under a system of "production for use," and few of us want to live under such a system.

As a matter of fact our principal natural resource, at the present time, is our gold, and how can we "use" that? Gold is the ultimate artificiality of a Capitalist—or trading—society such as the world has lived under, in slightly varying forms, for twenty centuries or more. And during this long period the institution of interest has always been in existence.

World-Wide Paralysis

The *Wall Street Journal* speaks of the paralysis which has seized upon enterprise as if that paralysis was something peculiar to the United States. But that is not the case. In all countries of the world, with the exception of Germany, Italy and Japan, with their peculiarly controlled forms of finance, money rates are mere fractions of what they were when the world was an orderly place in which to trade. In England and Holland, the countries most like Canada and the United States in their financial arrangements, the private discount rates are now .63 per cent. and .29 per cent. respectively. Before 1929 they were around 5 per cent.

It is a world-wide disease, and the cure must be a world-wide one. And that, unfortunately, is what so many people, including many leaders of public opinion, in the richest country in the world, the United States, do not understand.

The institution of Capitalism needs a continuous supply of new blood, and it has had no new blood since 1929. The new blood is required to circulate the products of the civilized world into the backward regions and thus expand the body economic. My medical metaphor is getting a little involved but you will get my meaning. Capitalism, in its present form, industrialism, has never been reduced to a basis on which it can operate satisfactorily in a static world. And for ten years the world has been a static one, insofar, at least, as peaceful progress is concerned.

Trade Resumption?

But the hope of an orderly resumption of world trade, with its concomitant development of Asia, South America, Africa, and indeed of Canada too, is a distant hope. And in the meantime we are faced with this situation wherein our economic life blood is coursing about in its old, restricted veins, and getting fouled in the process. And the gauge of the fouling is the reduction of the interest rate.

Let us suppose that the New Jersey bank's innovation becomes a general practice. What happens then? Will people save money when they get no interest on it? If not, what will they do with it? Rush into the stock market and cause another unsound boom? Or just spend it? If they start throwing money around inflation should result—but inflation means extraordinarily high prices for goods, in terms of money, and this seems to be as distant a possibility as is the resumption of normal trading. For, if inflation were coming, it should already be on the way.

World of Anomalies

We live in a world of strange anomalies indeed. Consider: Bank deposits are at new highs all over North America but so are relief costs. We pin our faith on our natural resources but our best natural resources are our farms and people are leaving our farms to swell the relief rolls in the cities, particularly in the United States. We have a plethora of world's fairs and no world trade to speak of. The United States government seeks to balance its budget by increasing its debt!

Some Americans, who call themselves educated, think that England should divest herself of her last ounce of gold and send it to the United States—to swell the useless lump al-

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Income Instead of Lump Sum

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Perspicacious purchasers of life insurance are tending more and more to regard their policies as a means of creating an income for their dependents or for themselves, rather than as a means of providing a large lump sum which would be subject to all the attendant dangers of investment inexperience.

Millions paid out yearly in the past by insurance companies in lump sums have been lost by the beneficiaries through unwise investments, "get rich quick" schemes, loans to relatives or friends, or in foolish extravagances.

IT IS now generally admitted that from a purely humanitarian standpoint there is no other business institution that has been so helpful to the masses of the people as life insurance. One of the main purposes of life insurance is to enable dependents, bereft of a husband or father, to maintain largely the same standard of living to which they were accustomed before their bereavement.

A man with any independence in his make-up is not content nowadays to leave his wife and children, in the event of his death, to charity, to be taken care of in a home for destitute women or an orphanage. Instead, he usually devotes a part of his earnings to the purchase of a suitable amount of life insurance, and so makes the care of his prospective widow and orphans a charge upon himself during his lifetime. That is now generally regarded as the normal father's conception of his duty.

It has been said that the basic and only absolute certainty is the uncertainty of the future, and that all we can do is to make as certain as we can that our present actions will enable us to avoid unpleasant consequences of the unknowns of the future. In other words, what we mean by foresight is the wisdom by which we protect ourselves against uncertainties.

Accordingly, it is not enough just to take out insurance for the benefit of dependents; provision must also be made for the payment of the insurance moneys in a way which will best meet the needs of the beneficiaries. In this undertaking, the services of a qualified life insurance man can be utilized to considerable advantage. He will be able, as a rule, to suggest a settlement option by which the proceeds of the insurance will accomplish the greatest amount of good for the beneficiaries in meeting the requirements as indicated by the policyholder.

Protection of Beneficiaries

Although the proceeds of life insurance policies made payable to any one or more of the class of preferred beneficiaries, such as wife, children, etc., are protected against the claims of creditors, so that the policyholder may rest assured that the money will reach those for whom it is intended, there is need of this protection against loss of the money by the beneficiaries through unwise investments, speculation, loans to relatives or friends, or foolish extravagance, which is likely to occur if the proceeds are all made payable in a lump sum.

With interest rates on gilt-edged investments at a very low figure, and no prospect of improvement in sight, beneficiaries who suddenly find themselves in possession of money in comparatively large lump sums, are inclined to turn to securities of a more or less speculative character in order to obtain what they regard as the amount of income required for their needs.

In nine cases out of ten, this sooner or later results in the loss of the principal itself, and thus defeats the object for which the insurance was purchased in the first place—protection of dependents. According to the records, about sixty per cent of the proceeds of policies left to beneficiaries in lump sums is lost through foolish or careless investments or expenditures within a period of six years.

That is why the income settlement options contained in life insurance policies, or special options that may be drawn up to meet particular requirements, are now being utilized by policyholders to an increasing extent, as it is realized that in this way they can protect their dependents against the pitfalls which beset inexperienced investors, and make certain that the insurance moneys will be managed so as to provide the largest income possible with safety for a definite number of years in any event, or during the entire lifetime of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, as the case may be.

Money Goes Further

Even when the total amount of insurance held is not large, it is usually better to arrange for the payment of the proceeds in the form of a monthly income rather than in a lump sum. As a matter of fact, whether the amount of insurance is large or small, a policyholder by the use of settlement options under expert advice is able to make the insurance money go furthest in affording the kind of protection he really wishes to provide for his dependents whether he may be aware of the fact or not.

Instead of leaving money in lump sums, large or small, to be frittered away in so-called investment schemes or unnecessary expenditures, the policyholder can secure expert management of the insurance money without expense, that is, with no outlay for fees of administrators, executors or trustees, so that the proceeds will be conserved and used to the very best advantage in providing a steady and sure income, which is what best meets the requirements in the great majority of cases.

But the arrangement of settlement options, where any considerable amount of insurance is involved, is no task to be entrusted to a novice, and the insuring public will be well-ad-

vised to have them drawn up only by life underwriters who have become thoroughly qualified by professional training and experience to do so. In unskilled hands, their use has resulted in estates being so tied up that there were no funds available with which to pay succession duties or death expenses.

How to Avoid Future Trouble

In fact, it is the part of wisdom at all times to purchase insurance of any kind only through agents and underwriters who are properly qualified not only to write the policy but to render the subsequent service in looking after the interests of the policyholder, which is of equal or even greater importance in many cases. If a person taking out insurance will select an agent or underwriter on the basis of his professional training or knowledge of the business, and not because he is a friend or relative, and then will take the trouble to make himself acquainted with the terms and conditions of the policy contract to an extent at least which leaves no doubt in his mind that they meet his requirements, he and his family are altogether unlikely to have any trouble over his insurance in the future.

Though wives sometimes object to having most of the life insurance of their husbands made payable in the form of a monthly income instead of a lump sum, as it may seem like evidence of a lack of faith in their ability to handle money wisely, it is different with wives who have become widows and are faced with the problem of taking care of the living expenses of a family from month to month. It does not take them long as a rule to realize that a monthly income is the very best form in which money could be provided for them, as it relieves them from all investment and reinvestment worries, and permits of no misunderstanding of the exact amount of the financial resources they have to come and go on each month.

Written Applications for Tobacco Risks

DUE to the abnormally heavy fire loss in tobacco risks in the last season, a conference of all interested insurers was called by the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance and the Fire Marshal. Meetings, attended by insurers representing about 90 per cent of the value of insurance on tobacco, were held in the Board Room of the Department of Insurance on May 16 and June 5, with a sub-committee meeting on May 19 and June 2, with the Fire Marshal acting as Chairman.

It was the decision of this conference, with D. N. Gair of the Guardian and Leopold Jones of the C.U.A. dissenting, that it should be recommended that all insurers of tobacco risks use a written application form which should include certain minimum questions to be answered and signed by the applicant in all instances. Copies of this form, the use of which is recommended by the Fire Marshal and the Superintendent of Insurance, can be had by any insurer by writing to the Fire Marshal.

It is understood that this form is only the minimum set of questions, and it is open to any insurer to vary the wording of any question, or to include additional questions. Also it was left to the individual insurers to add in their own application forms all questions dealing with the description of the property and its physical characteristics and also all warranties and conditions.

J. K. Perrett, of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Association at Simcoe, offered to make available to interested insurers, through the Fire Marshal, information as to growers and their crops. It was agreed without discussion that the question of rates would not be considered by the conference. After some discussion it was decided not to deal with the form of policy to be used for tobacco risks, having particular reference to the use of the limited liability clause. The conference considered that the extensive credit given in payment of premiums on this class of business was not desirable, but no action was suggested.

Life Insurance Criticism and Public Relations

ALTHOUGH life insurance company policyholders really compose the world's greatest partnership and the companies have had an impressive growth as the result of consistently sound practices, there appears to be a well-organized campaign of abuse and vilification of life insurance in some quarters. Victor R. Smith, President of the American Institute of Actuaries, charged in addressing the Institute's thirtieth annual meeting in Chicago on June 1. Approximately 200 actuaries of leading American and Canadian companies attended. Mr. Smith is General Manager of Confederation Life Association, Toronto.

"The violence of the abuse and vilification hurled at life insurance from some quarters indicates the weakness



ARTHUR P. EARLE, A.I.A., A.A.S., president of the Montreal Life Insurance Company, who has been elected president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

of the position of those attacking the companies," Mr. Smith declared. "To abuse one's opponent is commonly assumed to be a good method of attack when one has no foundation nor basis for the attack."

"Criticism began quietly enough with the indirect attacks of the 'life insurance counsellors' who urged the practice of a theory, long since proven unsound and full of misery to the unfortunate insured who accepted the view that it was better to carry insurance only as term insurance renewable at stated intervals rather than as a permanent form of insurance with level premiums that might decrease but could not increase. Now we have also direct attacks on the management and basis of life insurance."

"We as actuaries know that the business is properly managed in the best interest of the policyowners and that its structure is sound and sturdy. Wherein, therefore, have we failed in passing to the general public the same knowledge which we so confidently hold? Why is it that we have failed in having all the public appreciate as thoroughly as we do the soundness of the principles and excellence of the practices upon which the business is based?"

"Is it because, having a good story to tell and knowing it so well ourselves, we have assumed everyone else knows it and have neglected telling the public about it?"

"The criticism we receive today is largely due to our own lack of foresight in the field of public relations."

Council of Underwriters

AT THE recent annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters at Ottawa, council members elected were: E. J. Kay, North British and Mercantile; J. V. Owen, Guardian Assurance; S. M. Elliott, Phoenix of Hartford; C. W. C. Tyre, Phoenix of London; Albert C. Hall, Commercial Union; R. Forster-Smith, Royal-Liverpool; E. E. Kenyon, Alliance of London; all of Montreal; E. M. Whitley, Norwich

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Unusual Gift to University

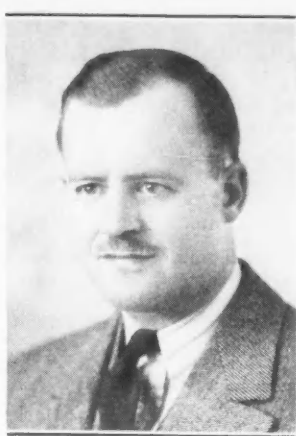
THE graduating class of McMaster University this year struck a new note in their parting gift to Alma Mater when it took out a ten-year endowment policy on the life of Jack Teal, Fort Erie North, president of the senior year. The policy, placed with the Confederation Life Association, is payable to McMaster University, and the graduating class, numbering nearly 100, will meet the premiums.

Previous graduating classes have donated smaller gifts to the university, but by using a life insurance plan, the 1939 class will be able to make the most generous contribution of this nature in McMaster's history.

How Fires Affect You

IN A recent address before the Kiwanis Club of Winnipeg, W. J. Scott, K.C., Ontario Fire Marshal, said among other things:

"Fire takes a terrible toll in life, personal injuries and property damage throughout this Dominion of Canada every year, a toll that brings suffering and hardship to many of



P. S. BOWER, who has been appointed manager of bond investments of the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He joined the actuarial department of the company in 1925 and was transferred to the investment department in 1930 to organize the bond investment section. He was made assistant treasurer in 1935, and has established a well-earned reputation for his thorough knowledge of bond investments.

our citizens and is a very severe strain on our economic life.

"Over twenty-five million dollars worth of property in Canada went up in smoke last year, a complete and utter loss in the Dominion's resources. Two hundred and sixty-three men, women and children lost their lives in fires, and many hundreds of others received injuries which in many cases crippled or disfigured them for life. These figures may seem remote as happening just somewhere in the Dominion of Canada, but even in your own City of Winnipeg the fire loss last year was over 300,000.

"It is in the homes of Canada that the demon of fire lurks to threaten not only the buildings and the contents, but more importantly the lives of our wives and mothers and children. Last year out of the 44,000 fires in Canada, 33,000 of these were in the homes. In these figures, this number of fires may not seem so important, but if every private home in Winnipeg was either partially or totally destroyed by fire in one single conflagration, that would be a disaster which would shock the entire world. But that number of residences, taking off the portion of your citizens that live in apartment houses, approximately equal the number of homes in Canada that are struck with the scourge of fire every year.

"What causes all these fires in Canada? By far the major cause of fire would not exist today if we followed the pledges to abstain from tobacco which used to be taken around to us in our schools and Sunday schools thirty years ago. Smokers' carelessness and matches caused almost one-third of the number of the fires and about ten per cent of the total damage last year. Yesterday and today the National Electrical Code Committee have been meeting here in Winnipeg, and their attention should be drawn to the fact that electrical wiring and appliances last year in Canada caused a fire loss of nearly 2½ million dollars through over 2,600 fires. Next in the order of the fire loss are stoves, furnaces and boilers, and then defective chimneys and flues are fourth. Sparks lighting on roofs, usually wood shingle roofs, caused 1,700 fires, and the other major known causes were lightning and gasoline and other volatile liquids.

"In addition to accidental causes of fires, there is another real factor in the fire waste in our Dominion. This is the designed fire, for the crime of arson and the fraudulent fire claim does account for a very appreciable portion of the total fire loss. The Ontario Fire Marshal's Office is very proud of its record in combatting arson, for example, in the year 1938 we had 75 out of the 143 criminal cases in the entire Dominion arising out of fires, and we secured 62 out of the 102 convictions that were obtained. This does not mean that the citizens of Ontario are more prone to arson than are the citizens of the balance of Canada, but rather that the arsonists stand a much greater chance of being caught and convicted than is general throughout Canada. We had convictions in 82% of our cases whilst the rest of Canada only had convictions in 58%. That these results in our criminal cases are not being obtained by taking only the very best fact in 1938 the rest of Canada made 1,263 fire investigations, found 143 of these fires to be of incendiary origin, laid charges against 68 persons, and obtained convictions in 40 cases. In Ontario we made 347 fire investigations, found 150 incendiary fires, laid charges against 75 persons and obtained convictions in 62 cases. In other words in the remaining part of Canada one conviction was obtained for each 31 fire investigations, while we in Ontario obtained one conviction for each 3.5 fire investigations. So far in 1939 we have 18 convictions out of 23 cases.

"All of these facts and figures regarding fires may seem to have little personal application to the individual members of this audience. However, the fire waste has a direct interest for every citizen in Canada, for all of us pay for this fire waste through the fire insurance premiums which we pay either directly on our own property or indirectly through our payments for almost every type of goods and services which we obtain. The cost of fire insurance premiums, to indemnify the few who have fires, is a heavy load for the citizens of Canada. Due I am sure very largely to the combined efforts of all the fire prevention authorities in the Dominion, the fire loss in Canada has been cut about in half in the twenty years, and the fire insurance premiums reduced in almost a proportionate amount. Also although fire insurance premiums have been reduced over one-third in these years, the average fire premium is still going down, although at the same time the total value of the insured property has been greatly increased. For instance, although premiums written in

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Colin E. Sword
Manager for Canada
J. W. Binnie
Associate Manager, Montreal

1938 showed a total decrease of some \$50,000, the insurance companies increased the amount of risks for which they were liable in the same year by \$190,000,000."

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Is the Acadia Fire Insurance Co. reliable?

—S. L. H., Tucson, Arizona.

The Acadia Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Halifax, N.S., was incorporated in Nova Scotia in 1862. Prior to 1905, when it obtained a Dominion license, its business was confined to the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is a stock company, with a paid up capital of \$400,000. It is regularly licensed here, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$92,200 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1938, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets were \$1,246,841.49, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$167,330.13, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,079,511.36. The surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities was \$679,511.36.

It occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

May I come to you to ask if you know anything of the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago.

—K. R. M., Chicoutimi, Que.

The North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, while licensed in the United States, is not licensed in Canada, and it has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Accordingly, in case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take proceedings in the United States, which would place him at a serious disadvantage so far as getting his money was concerned.

That is why it pays to insure only with companies that are regularly licensed in Canada and which have deposits with the Canadian Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. In that event, payment of valid claims can be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a life insurance policy with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and some months ago I fractured my leg and was disabled for nearly 6 months. The agent advises me that if I had the disability (waiver of premium) clause with my life policy I would have had my premiums waived during my disability.

This same agent is trying to sell me a life insurance policy with a disability clause, which will waive premiums for "any sickness which lasts longer than 3 months."

I understood that premiums are only waived under a disability clause, when the disability is total and permanent.

Is the agent correct when he tells me that the disability clause refers to any sickness as long as it lasts over 3 months? or must the sickness be permanent and total?

—M. J. N., Toronto, Ont.

In old policies containing the waiver of premium clause, issued quite a number of years ago, it was provided that the premiums would be waived in the case of total disability for a period of three months. But policies containing what is called the



F. J. FREER, recently appointed manager of mortgage investments of the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He joined the investment staff of the company in 1930, and in 1933 was made assistant treasurer. He will have charge of the entire mortgage investments of the company.

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"Three months clause" are no longer issued.

In the policies now being issued by the Metropolitan Life with the Disability Clause or waiver of premium it is provided that on proof of total disability as the result of bodily injury or disease before attaining age sixty, such disability having continued uninterruptedly for a period of at least six months, the company during the continuance of such disability will waive the payment of each premium beginning with the premium the due date of which next succeeds the date of commencement of such disability. Waiver of premiums not to antedate notice of claim by more than one year.

It will be noted that the waiver of premium applies after six months of total disability, so that permanent disability is not required in order to qualify for the benefit. The agent is not correct as to the number of months of total disability required; the number is six, not three.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am a subscriber to your paper and have taken quite an interest in your column, namely, Insurance Inquiries.

I would appreciate you sending me your advice on a case I am describing fully in the following paragraphs of my letter.

The lady is forty years of age—widowed, has two girls, ages three and five. She has \$5098.00 on deposit with our company, at 3½%, which gives her \$178.00 every year. She has another \$1000.00 on deposit in the bank at 4½% interest.

She is teaching school and intends to follow this profession for some years to come. This leaves her in a position that she does not have to use any of the money.

I have suggested two plans to her, a pension at sixty-five, with assurance, or an endowment in fifteen years. At present she has no insurance on her life, and in my opinion the pension at sixty-five would be the best plan for her.

—M. W. B., Winnipeg, Man.

A salary-earning widow, with two small children dependent upon her, needs insurance for family protection, and a plan providing insurance together with a pension at age 60 or 65 should fully meet her requirements. She would be saving money for her later years, while at the same time making sure that funds would be available for the support of her two girls should she be called away by death in the meantime.

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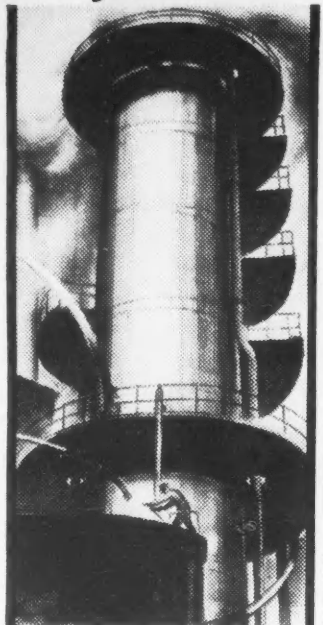
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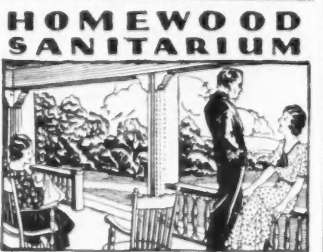
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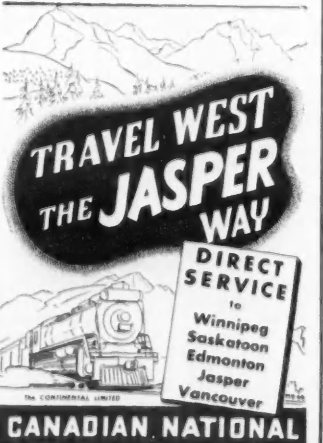


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Write Harvey Close, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium,
Guelph, Ont.



Britain's Ministry of Supply

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's new Ministry of Supply, set up for the purpose of bringing the country's industrial and commercial processes into line with national rearmament needs, has been given large powers but, says Mr. Layton, in a too restricted sphere.

At present the Minister's powers do not extend beyond the scope of the business already negotiated by existing government departments. These departments must transfer their powers—and at the outset only the War Office will make the transfer—before the new Ministry can exercise its function. Then the basis on which this business has been negotiated may be changed by the new Ministry.

British business feels that the Ministry of Supply must be given wider powers and its function be more clearly defined, if business is not to suffer from new uncertainties.

WHAT is a Ministry of Supply? If the term means anything it means an organization with the technique to subjugate the industrial and commercial process to national needs and with powers to enforce its decrees. It implies a Minister armed with supreme powers over the whole range of the economy and with control over labor and finance. It represents the fullest expression of nationally-backed governmental authority in a time of emergency.

Great Britain's Ministry of Supply does not conform to this definition. It is true that the Minister has been granted virtually unlimited powers, but they are restricted to a sphere which must appear narrow by comparison with the issues at stake.

Limited Scope

The Ministry suffers practically no impediment in achieving the supply of material for government purposes, either in the range of materials or in its ability to control. But while it is provided that the Minister may obtain what is required, or manufacture it if it is not actually available, and store and supply materials, his powers do not extend beyond the scope of the business already negotiated by existing departments. And these departments must transfer their powers—and at the outset only the War Office will make the transfer—before the new Ministry can exercise its function.

The particular virtue of the Minister's position is that he will be able to enforce priority in both the productive and supply departments for articles required by the government. And he will have power, where this proves insufficient, to commandeer output, stocks and storage space. He may also finance the accumulation of reserves by grant or by loan. These are the main directions along which the operations of the new Ministry are to be conducted. There are such subsidiary considerations as the power given to the Minister to compel any contractor to produce his accounts and to determine the form of accounts to be adopted if the existing system be unsatisfactory to him. But these are of subsidiary importance.

Not Far Enough

The main criticism of the present conception of the Ministry of Supply is that, while it is good enough so far as it goes, it does not go far enough. If a Ministry of Supply is justifiable at all then it is justifiable only if it is thoroughgoing. The government, it is true, has always the ability to add to the existing scope of the Minister's powers, but the real urgency was for a finely-thought out and comprehensive scheme.

It is, for instance, a matter of supposition how far the business already conducted by existing departments will be transferred to the new Ministry, and it is doubtful how far, when such business is transferred, the basis on which it is negotiated will be altered to conform to the terms of the new decrees.

The matter is of great importance to the community in general largely because of the extent to which ordinary business is already adapting itself to the form in which it envisages the government will ultimately require it.

Health Insurance

(Continued from Page 14)

all the attendant financial responsibilities. For the government, be it remembered, receives its monies through taxation!

It must also be remembered that a system of health insurance is not a cure-all, nor for all of the people, but is usually confined within a very limited scope with benefits restricted as to duration and amount.

For this reason this new plan of the O.M.A. may find favor with the majority of the people, for at least those outside the limited age and wage groups will not be asked to pay, in the form of governmental contributions, for services which are to be extended only to a specified portion of the population. Later, if the plan were successful within the limits of the low-income group suggested, it might be extended to include voluntary contributors immediately above the income level of those compulsorily insured.

In any event, the important feature to be considered in this suggestion is the non-contributory participation of the government in the scheme. For State participation automatically brings with it State control; and State control means regimentation; and this, in time, may produce the much feared "totalitarian" State, which, according to one authority, is "a State where everyone who does not do a thing compulsorily, does it voluntarily."

That is to say, many manufacturers are envisaging supplies in excess of purely commercial requirements and are making their arrangements accordingly on the purely business side. It is important for them—and it is particularly important from the point of view of the consumer in so far as price levels are concerned—to know just how far the Ministry will affect operations and how far its powers are likely to be extended beyond those already granted.

Labor Question

The labor question is particularly thorny. It would obviously be better if the powers to be granted to the government over labor should be defined now. It is obvious that in the long run there will need to be a large measure of control over labor resources and it is difficult to see with what justification this matter can be left in the air in an interim stage.

which is vital for trade and industry if not so vital for the government.

The apparent fact is that the government has based its conception of the Ministry upon the idea that there is a substantial slack in industry which can be taken up to achieve the most important measures of rearmament. It is highly doubtful whether this is the case. Such as it is, the slack is fast disappearing under the normal influence of a trade recovery stimulated by rearmament demand.

By the time the Ministry becomes operative it is doubtful whether there will be any real slack. Economic observers had all along perceived that the necessity was not for anything so piecemeal, but for a real control of all the country's resources, of production, finance, and labor.

Mines

(Continued from Page 15)

attain a rate of close to 12,000 tons per month. Current grade is somewhat above normal, due to nearly 20 per cent. of the mill feed being taken from selected high-grade which accumulated in the dump during development operations.

Laguna Gold Mines, situated in Northern Manitoba, and controlled by Mining Corporation of Canada, is now treating the last visible high-grade ore preparatory to a suspension of operations.

Guanar Gold Mines produced \$53,533 during May for an average recovery of \$12.30 per ton. This makes a total of \$266,190 produced in the first five months of the current year, or an average of \$12.56 per ton.

Smelter Gold Mines has now extended its high-grade discovery on its wholly-owned property at Rowan Lake to a length of sixty feet, with both ends open and with impressive showings of visible gold showing in the vein. The break has an estimated width of six to seven feet.

San Antonio has proved the recently developed vein No. 38 to represent the more important orebody so

far developed in the mine. The ore averages \$12 to \$13 per ton, and the deposit has maintained an average width of approximately 12 feet for a length of about 1,800 ft. in length as so far developed. An upswing in profits and production is indicated in the near future.

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines in the Yellowknife gold area is drifting at a depth of 300 ft. where the cross-cut recently intersected the Kim vein. First work at this horizon shows visible gold.

Harry Oakes has been honored by the King for his "public and philanthropic services." Harry Oakes discovered and founded Lake Shore mines at Kirkland Lake in Northern Ontario. Mr. Oakes was one of the soundest and more conservative prospectors to ever enter Northern Ontario, and ultimately developed into one of our soundest and more con-

servative mine developers and executives. Mr. Oakes was one of the five new baronets on the recent King's birthday list. The mining industry of Canada now salutes Sir Harry Oakes, Bart., remembers his fine contribution to mining progress in this country—and, likewise, rejoices in the high honor now bestowed upon that gentleman and pioneer by the British Crown.

Lake Shore Mines has produced an average of \$16.50 per ton so far during 1939, an increase of approximately 3 per cent. in grade above the 1938 performance. Output has averaged \$1,230,000 every thirty days so far in 1939, or a rate of very close to \$15,000,000 a year.

Wright-Hargreaves is maintaining production at approximately \$650,000 in gold every 30 days. Work so far done between 5000 and 6000 ft. in depth has revealed downward continuity of the orebodies into these lower horizons.

The man everybody knows



IT IS LITERALLY TRUE that, sometime or other, almost everybody in Canada has come to know this man.

True, many people have looked upon him at first simply as a man who had something to sell. Some of them have even been annoyed at his persistence...a persistence born of his sincere belief in the value of the services he renders.

But today, increasing millions of people know this man as a friend. They think of him gratefully, as one who has shown them the way to security and greater peace of mind.

Because of this man, many a widowed mother and her children have been able to face the future with confidence and courage, secure in the knowledge that their immediate needs have been provided for...

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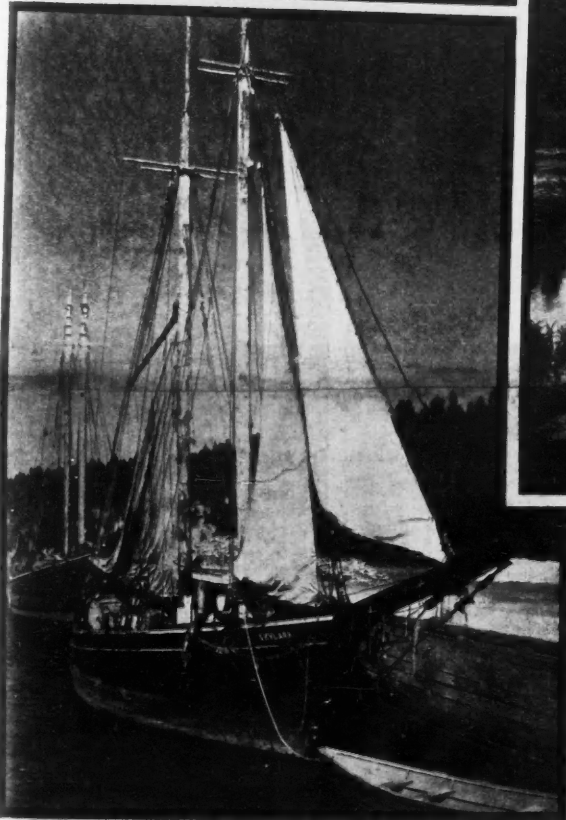
FASHION

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THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 17, 1939

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AMONG THE FINAL MEMORIES which Their Majesties the King and Queen will carry away with them from Canada will be the beauty of Prince Edward Island. Typical of the variety of charming scenery are these pictures.

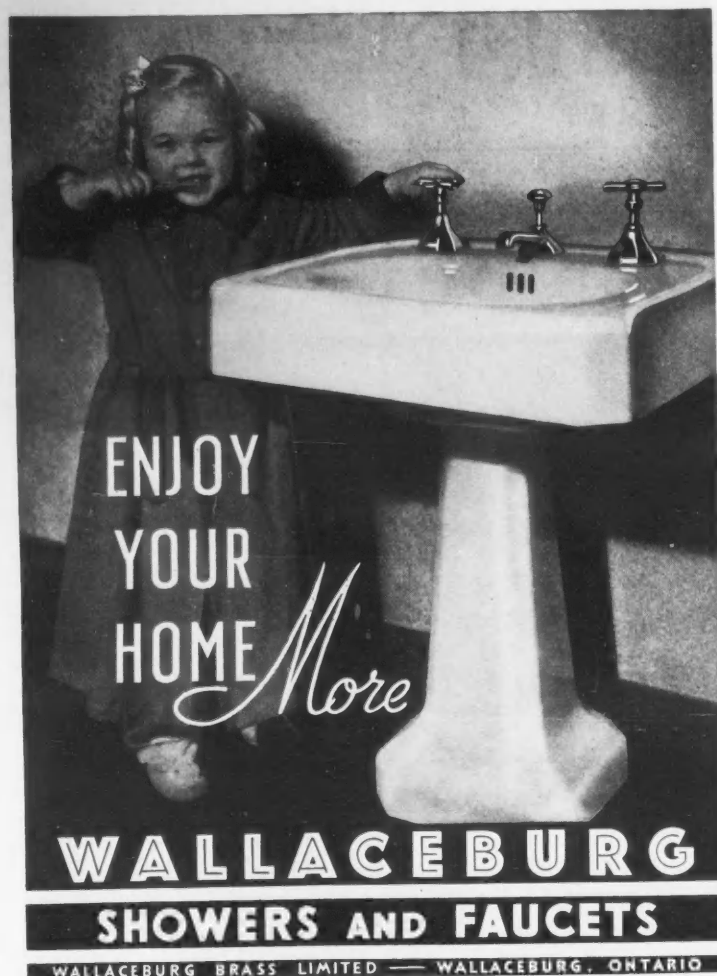
LEFT PANEL, top to bottom: rolling surf at Cavendish Beach; a "tall ship", Murray River; a harvest scene; surf and sand at Cavendish.

CENTRE PANEL, top to bottom: the "Lake of Shining Waters"; the lone rock, Cavendish; fishing at Millview.

RIGHT PANEL, top to bottom: sunset at Rustico; one of the typical, new, hard-surfaced highways, near Hunter River; "grove by the side of the river"; a characteristic birch lined country road.

—Photographs by R. H. Smith.





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MUSICAL EVENTS

Anne Jamison Captures "Prom"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Orchestra's fifth concert was the exquisite lyric soprano, Anne Jamison, widely known to the radio public of America. Born in Bel- fast, she spent her childhood in Guelph, Ont., and her student days in Toronto. Last winter after her recital in Eaton Auditorium I wrote of the charm of her singing. Nevertheless I was privately doubtful of the ability of a voice so light and delicate in timbre to do itself justice in the vast Varsity Arena. Apparently, however, it possesses exceptional carrying power, for applause seemed to come as spontaneously from the dim and distant reaches of the auditorium as from close by.

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Montreal Music Festival

The most important music festival to be held in Canada this year occurred at Montreal on June 5, 7 and 9, with three celebrated choirs of that city participating, in association with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. By all accounts Mr. Ormandy, less known as a choral than as an orchestral conductor revealed mastery in both fields. At no previous festival in Canada, so far as one is aware, have so many works of such supreme importance in the history of music been heard in conjunction—the Bach B minor Mass; Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the Mozart Requiem. A less familiar work, Emmanuel Bach's "Magnificat" was also included.

The concerts were held in the beautiful and spacious Chapel of the Fathers of the Holy Cross at St. Laurent, up the road known as Cote des Neiges, and a German custom of the olden time was revived, when the arriving listeners were welcomed by chorales played on trumpets and trombones. At the opening concert the work performed was Bach's B minor Mass, sung by the Cathedral Singers. For this work the Philadelphia Orchestra was augmented by three or four noted Montreal wind soloists. The resource of Mr. Ormandy as a conductor were put to a test, for at the outset the choristers were a little frightened at the supreme task which lay before them



CARLOS SALZEDO will be the first harpist to appear as soloist at a Promenade Symphony Concert and will be heard next Thursday evening in Varsity Arena, under the direction of Reginald Stewart. In addition to a group of solos, he will be heard in a Ravel composition, Introduction and Allegro, which will be given its first performance in Canada. Goldmark, Bach and Moussorgsky are represented on the fine orchestral program which Mr. Stewart has prepared.

and inclined to lag. The conductor however whipped them up to enthusiasm and in the latter part of the Mass, especially in the Sanctus and the "Pleni sunt coeli," they thrilled their listeners.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was conducted by Mr. Ormandy at the second event. As many readers are aware the final movement of this work is a choral setting of Schiller's "Hymn of Joy," which rises to ecstatic heights of tonal grandeur. It is said that when Beethoven composed ordinary chorists would be unable to meet his demands. He gruffly replied, "Let them find singers who can." The feat was accomplished. In the score of the Ninth Symphony, Beethoven also paid special attention to passages for the choir of bass violins. The Philadelphia Orchestra is fortunately outstanding in that respect. The choral movement was sung by the very fine organization known as Les Disciples de Massenet. It was already familiar with the music of which it gave a noble rendering at the 1937 Festival. The Ninth Symphony was preceded by a mixed program conducted by Mr. Ormandy's assistant, Charles O'Connell, in the course of which the same chorus gave a brilliant rendering of the Magnificat of C. P. Emmanuel Bach.

The quality of the works above mentioned is for the most part joyous, but at the final concert in which the Montreal Elgar Chorus was heard, a tragic note was struck by a rendering of Mozart's "Requiem." It is the most subjective, and in the opinion of some critics the most beautiful, of all Mozart's works. When he composed it he knew his own end was near though he was but 35 years old. He dictated the "Lacrymosa" on December 4, 1791, the day before his death, and on the following day spent several hours with friends who sang various parts of the Requiem at his bedside. On that last day he also gave detailed instructions to his devoted pupil Suessmayr as to the completion of the orchestral parts. Deliberately conceived as a "swan song," the work has almost unearthly beauty at certain moments. Its revival may be rightly regarded as the most important event of the Festival.

In addition to a superb orchestral background, admirable soloists were provided for the various works. The chief soprano was Rosa Tentoni, who kept within the spirit of the music to be sung and did not attempt to "act."



THE POLISH BALLET arrives for the New York World's Fair. These dancers, who won the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition, demonstrate their shapeliness aboard the Polish liner "Batory."

Two contraltos, Enid Szanthe of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Anna Malenfant of Montreal, were heard; and the male soloists were Edward Grobe, tenor, and Mack Harrell, baritone, both of whom distinguished themselves at last year's festival. Mr. Harrell was this spring one of two prize winners in the Metropolitan's Auditions of the Air.

World's Fair Grief

The New York World's Fair, though a great success in many respects, is a confessed failure in the matter of music. A great series of events, scheduled to last until Oct. 29th, has been abruptly cancelled. Two concerts of British music by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, under Sir Adrian Boult, which were to have been given at its Hall of Music on June 9 and 10 were transferred to Carnegie Hall. A weekly series of recitals at which during the summer and early autumn a large number of the most eminent living singers and instrumentalists were to have been heard has been cancelled. Famous operatic and ballet organizations which were to have been brought from Europe will not cross the Atlantic. It is a great disappointment to an able group of men who worked many months on plans that were to have made 1939 the most memorable year in the history of music in America, but the public, possibly because of countless other attractions, refused to become interested. The Hall of Music will be rented to swing bands and other low priced attractions.

Listening to the broadcasts from many Canadian centres during the Royal visit it was evident that centres remote from big cities like Montreal and Toronto, paid most attention to the musical aspects of the celebrations, especially in the matter of children's choruses. This week at Fredericton, N.B., a song program in which 12,000 school children had been especially drilled was heard from Barrack Green and many towns were represented. The beneficial effect of the Western Canada Musical Competition Festivals on technical performance was apparent in nearly all the cities of the West, beginning with Winnipeg and extending to Vancouver, where the musical preparations were most elaborate. The quality of the tone and expression in most of these cities was notably good, not mere shrill shouting, such as might be expected from children, but well-modulated utterance.

Montreal's Concerts

season of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal, at the Look Out, Mount Royal, the celebrated American violinist and musical director, Alfred Wallenstein, was engaged as guest conductor. His name is well known to the listening public all over America, and is synonymous with radio programs of the higher order. He was born in Chicago in 1898 and as a boy revealed talent as a violinist, perfected by studies under Julius Klengel. At the zenith of her career the great dancer Anna Pavlova always carried an outstanding 'cellist with her to accompany her in one of her most beautiful creations, "The Swan" by Saint Saens, and Wallenstein's first important engagement was as a member of her organization, touring all the leading cities of South America. On his return he was engaged as first 'cellist of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and subsequently filled a similar position with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. On the reorganization of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society several years ago he became first 'cellist of that great body. Of recent years his talents have been very largely devoted to broadcasting. In 1934 he organized his "Sinfonietta" along lines similar to those already adopted by Alexander Chuhaldin in Canada with "Melodic Strings." His program became a premier feature with the newly organized Mutual network. For some time Mr. Wallenstein has been musical director of Station WOR New Jersey, the principal production methods as a conductor are so dis- tinguished that it is to be hoped that in future his appearances as a guest conductor in this country will extend to other Canadian cities.

Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier, the eminent Canadian operatic conductor, for many years on the staff of the Metropolitan Opera House, is at present in South Africa making guest appearances in principal cities. Despite his many activities in New York, Dr. Pelletier has of late years interested himself deeply in the musical progress of his native Montreal. He is the art director of Les Concerts Symphoniques which he frequently finds time to conduct, and was, in 1936, the founder of the Montreal Musical Festival which revealed such splendid developments this year.

The Canadian Women's Club of London, England, of which the Countess of Bessborough is a very active supporter, has of late been showing a deep interest in the talents of Canadian students in London. At a recent meeting, at which Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was guest of honor, the Toronto pianist Virginia Knott was soloist. At another, five gifted young Winnipeg musicians provided the program. An especially fine impression was made by the young pianist, Ross Pratt, who played the Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Paganini. William Waterhouse, a young violinist, revealed exceptional fine technical resources in two numbers by the Polish composer, Szymanowski. Another feature was an excellent performance of the Bach Concerto for two violins by Lorraine Duval and Bohdan Hubicki, with Marjorie Dillabough at the piano.

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SALZEDO

HARPISIT

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LUX cuts down runs because it saves the elastic quality of silk. Stockings give under strain, spring back to sleek fit. Cake-soap rubbing and soaps with harmful alkali weaken elasticity—then threads may break, runs pop.

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WAITING FOR THEIR MAJESTIES. This picture, by Walter Otto, 305 Willard Ave., Toronto, was the first prize-winner in the Robert Simpson Co.'s Royal Visit photograph competition for school age contestants.

FILM PARADE

The Much Star Spangled Screen

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AMERICA—to take up where we left off last week—is more genuinely concerned with herself and her own history at the present time than with any other subject on the screen. And a fine thing, too, if it isn't carried too far.

It began away back with Charles Laughton's quiet intoning of the Gettysburg address in "Ruggles of Red Gap." Mr. Laughton's Gettysburg address went over extremely well with the public—a lot more impressively indeed than the original address when it was delivered by Abraham Lincoln. But national consciousness was slow to awake and in between "Ruggles of Red Gap" and the present time we have had this continent revealed successively as the land of gunmen and racketeers, of flighty debutantes and scatter-brained society matrons, of Dead End kids and curled precocious three-year-olds, of night-clubs, torch singers and pent-house murders presided over by funny detectives. America in fact just didn't seem to give a darn what the neighbors thought of it—the cultivated Asiatics, the reticent British, the serious Germans, Italians and Russians. It was apparently quite content to be accepted by the civilized world as a great big turbulent nursery where everyone was lustily free to pull anyone else's hair.

Now that America has discovered that it is not only grown-up but practically the only law-respecting citizen in a scandalous community, it is inclined to go a little out of its way, via the screen, to rebuke its gun-toting neighbors. At the risk of considerable anachronism, every historical American film now has at least one character who steps out of the action long enough to deliver a spoken editorial on democracy and the menace of dictatorship. The Monroe doctrine is getting such an airing as it never knew in its whole history. Object lessons are dragged in, regardless of continuity or of their context in history. Certainly the analogy between present day events and the precarious position of Texas before its annexation could hardly have occurred to General Andrew Jackson, whose chief concern was to get Texas into the Union. But this doesn't prevent the General in "Men of Conquest" from pointing out that with all the bad characters that are hanging about in Europe, it isn't safe to leave any State lying round loose. . . . It's getting so that even Westerns, which used to be just big rowdy action shows, are becoming carefully prepared political parables with innuendos flying thicker than bullets.

They do, however, pay their respects to history and biography, in a way

that Westerns have never done before. "Man of Conquest" indeed is only incidentally a Western. Basically it is the life-history of the famous Sam Houston, so detailed and so obviously faithful to its sources that over long stretches it qualifies as visual education quite as much as entertainment. It is a long sprawling production that follows the haphazard course of actual biography rather than the familiar rigidly defined form of screen narrative. It is held together simply by its central figure, vigorously and authoritatively played by Richard Dix; and it isn't until the final sequences that it swings into lively familiar Western spectacle.

A year ago "Man of Conquest" as it stands would almost certainly have been a million-dollar flop. Today it will undoubtedly pay its way handsomely, for America is now so stimulated and excited by its own past that the industry could probably dramatize the Post Office Act or the History of Congress and draw an appreciative crowd.

The times being what they are, there is hardly a phase of American history that cannot be turned into a pageant of self-appreciation with ringing speeches on liberty and the democratic ideal and a great deal of implied rebuke aimed at the countries where liberty is no longer recognized. At present there is genuine pride and enthusiasm behind Hollywood's new nationalistic movement, and the resulting pictures are vigorously handled and convincingly acted. It is to be hoped, however, that the new cycle doesn't run on till it loses its fervor and wears out its welcome. As the Soviet output under the Five-Year-Plan went to prove, national titivating before the screen can result in some very bad dull pictures.

We aren't accustomed to spectacle along with Joan Crawford films, for up till now Joan herself was considered spectacle enough for anybody. In "Ice Follies of 1939," however, she is quite crowded off the screen by ice-specialty acts and big carnival sequences. Nothing has been omitted from "Ice Follies," not even those overhead shots of choruses that always look like an active culture under the microscope. Poor Miss Crawford doesn't even get in on the big spectacle climax except for one or two close-ups in which she is shown complaining, rather spiritlessly, because she isn't out there with the rest of the crowd getting her picture taken. She's been given a wonderful blue gown with a thirty foot train all lolling with ostrich feathers; and all it does for her is ease her out of the picture.



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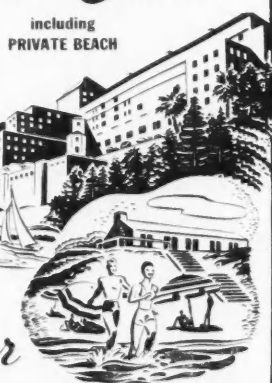
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THE Castle Harbour BERMUDA



ACROSS THE POND

BY MARY GOLDIE

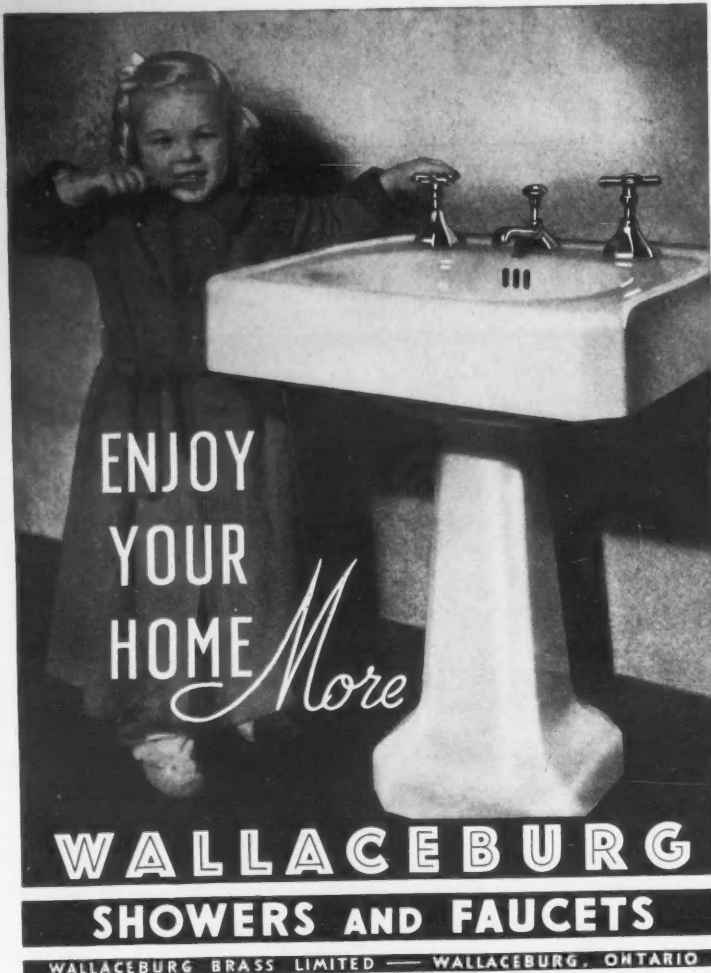
WITH the coming of the English holiday week-end there will be a great exodus to the country and perhaps to the continent. England, however, is sure to benefit this year by the unsettled situation in Europe and English people will have at last an opportunity of becoming more acquainted with their own land. A number of Canadians are going to the Isle of Wight for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh Ballantyne have, I believe, a house in a secluded part of this island, where bathing is delightful and where "trippers" do not penetrate. Several of their Canadian friends are joining them and, given the continuance of today's weather, the holiday should be a pleasant one.

Other Canadians have gone, or are going, abroad for their holiday. Miss Elizabeth Grey of Toronto who, with her sister, has been living in London for some two or three years and who is studying at London University, has gone off with friends to Italy and Hungary. She is one of those people who either have no fear of international complications or whose love of travel obliterates such fear. During her stay in England she has done a good deal of traveling on the continent, as she and her sister seem always to be on the point of going on, or just returning from, some attractive trip to Europe. Holland, Norway, Italy, France—all these countries they have visited. This past Easter they spent in Switzerland skiing. I envy her her present trip to Italy, that so lovely country where I once spent a month of such delight that its memory shall never leave me. Now, from my own point of view, I feel that it has almost become one of those countries "beyond the pale," but I hate to admit this and hope some day to go back to some of those

spots where the beauty of art and architecture seems perfectly blended with the beauty of nature.

This past week there was an Empire pageant at Tynley Hall, Basingstoke, the home of Sir Herbert Cayzer, M.P. Two men who in 1932 were mainly responsible for the successful outcome of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa sat side by side at this pageant. They were Mr. R. B. Bennett and Viscount Hailsham and with them as fellow guests of Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer were a thousand "Young Britons" from the Wessex Conservative area. Mr. Bennett told these young people something of the growth of the Empire. To maintain that Empire, he said, they must be disciplined in mind, must impose discipline on themselves and render loyal devotion and obey the laws. There were several other speakers, each one suitably adapting his words to the needs of the young members of the Wessex Branch of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

Mr. Ritchie, who came to London recently to become Private Secretary to Mr. Vincent Massey, is finding that it takes some little time to get oneself settled in London. He has not yet found either a permanent flat or house but hopes to be able to find one or the other in the near future. Mr. Ritchie is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and lived for some time in Ottawa where he was in the Department of External Affairs. From Ottawa he went to be Third Secretary at the Canadian Legation in Washington and it was from here that he was transferred to London some months ago. The popularity which he won in Washington has followed him to England and he is fast making friends here.



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Montreal Music Festival

The most important music festival to be held in Canada this year occurred at Montreal on June 5, 7 and 9, with three celebrated choirs of that city participating, in association with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. By all accounts Mr. Ormandy, less known as a choral than as an orchestral conductor, revealed mastery in both fields. At no previous festival in Canada, so far as one is aware, have so many works of such supreme importance in the history of music been heard in conjunction: the Bach B minor Mass; Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the Mozart Requiem. A less familiar work, Emmanuel Bach's "Magnificat" was also included.

The concerts were held in the beautiful and spacious Chapel of the Fathers of the Holy Cross at St. Laurent, up the road known as Cote des Neiges, and a German custom of the olden time was revived when the arriving listeners were welcomed by chorales played on trumpets and trombones. At the opening concert the work performed was Bach's B minor Mass, sung by the Cathedral Singers. For this work the Philadelphia Orchestra was augmented by three or four noted Montreal wind soloists. The resource of Mr. Ormandy as a conductor were put to a test, for at the outset the choristers were a little frightened at the supreme task which lay before them.



THE POLISH BALLET arrives for the New York World's Fair. These dancers, who won the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition, demonstrate their shapeliness aboard the Polish liner "Batory."



CARLOS SALZEDO will be the first harpist to appear as soloist at a Promenade Symphony Concert and will be heard next Thursday evening in Varsity Arena, under the direction of Reginald Stewart. In addition to a group of solos, he will be heard in a Ravel composition, Introduction and Allegro, which will be given in first performance in Canada. Goldmark, Bach and Mussorgsky are represented on the fine orchestral program which Mr. Stewart has prepared.

and inclined to lag. The conductor however whipped them up to enthusiasm and in the latter part of the Mass, especially in the Sanctus and the "Pleni sunt coeli," they thrilled their listeners.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was conducted by Mr. Ormandy at the second event. As many readers are aware the final movement of this work is a choral setting of Schiller's "Hymn of Joy," which rises to ecstatic heights of tonal grandeur. It is said that when Beethoven composed ordinary choristers would be unable to meet his demands. He gruffly replied, "Let them find singers who can." The feat was accomplished. In the score of the Ninth Symphony, Beethoven also paid special attention to passages for the choir of bass voices. The Philadelphia Orchestra is fortunately outstanding in that respect. The choral movement was sung by the very fine organization known as Les Disciples de Massenet. It was already familiar with the music of which it gave a noble rendering at the 1937 Festival. The Ninth Symphony was preceded by a mixed program conducted by Mr. Ormandy's assistant, Charles O'Connell, in the course of which the same chorus gave a brilliant rendering of the Magnificat of C. P. Emmanuel Bach.

The quality of the works above mentioned is for the most part joyous, but at the final concert in which the Montreal Elgar Choir was heard, a tragic note was struck by a rendering of Mozart's "Requiem." It is the most subjective, and in the opinion of some critics the most beautiful, of all Mozart's works. When he composed it he knew his own end was near though he was but 35 years old. He dictated the "Lacrymosa" on December 4, 1791, the day before his death, and on the following day spent several hours with friends who sang various parts of the Requiem at his bedside. On that last day he also gave detailed instructions to his devoted pupil Suessmayer as to the completion of the orchestral parts. Deliberately conceived as a "swan song," the work has almost unearthly beauty at certain moments. Its revival may be rightly regarded as the most important event of the Festival.

In addition to a superb orchestral background, admirable soloists were provided for the various works. The chief soprano was Rosa Tentoni, who kept within the spirit of the music to be sung and did not attempt to "act."

Two contraltos, Enid Szanthe of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Anna Malenfant of Montreal, were heard; and the male soloists were Edward Grobe, tenor, and Mack Harrell, baritone, both of whom distinguished themselves at last year's festival. Mr. Harrell was this spring one of two prize winners in the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air.

World's Fair Grief

The New York World's Fair, though a great success in many respects, is a confessed failure in the matter of music. A great series of events, scheduled to last until Oct. 29th, has been abruptly cancelled. Two concerts of British music by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, under Sir Adrian Boult, which were to have been given at its Hall of Music on June 9 and 10 were transferred to Carnegie Hall. A weekly series of recitals at which during the summer and early autumn a large number of the most eminent living singers and instrumentalists were to have been heard has been cancelled. Famous operatic and ballet organizations which were to have been brought from Europe will not cross the Atlantic. It is a great disappointment to an able group of men who worked many months on plans that were to have made 1939 the most memorable year in the history of music in America, but the public, possibly because of countless other attractions, refused to become interested. The Hall of Music will be rented to swing bands and other low priced attractions.

Listening to the broadcasts from many Canadian centres during the Royal visit it was evident that centres remote from big cities like Montreal and Toronto, paid most attention to the musical aspects of the celebrations, especially in the matter of children's choruses. This week at Fredericton, N.B., a song program in which 12,000 school children had been especially drilled was heard from Barrack Green and many towns were represented. The beneficial effect of the Western Canada Musical Competition Festivals on technical performance was apparent in nearly all the cities of the West, beginning with Winnipeg and extending to Vancouver, where the musical preparations were most elaborate. The quality of the tone and expression in most of these cities was notably good, not more shrill shouting, such as might be expected from children, but well-modulated utterance.

Montreal's Concerts

season of Les Concerts of the summer of Montreal, at the Look Out, Mount Royal, the celebrated American violinist and musical director, Alfred Wallenstein, was engaged as guest conductor. His name is well known to the listening public all over America, and is synonymous with radio programs of the higher order. He was born in Chicago in 1898 and as a boy revealed talent as a violinist, perfected by studies under Julius Klengel. At the zenith of her career the great dancer Anna Pavlova always carried an outstanding "cellist" with her to accompany her in one of her most beautiful creations, "The Swan" by Saint Saens, and Wallenstein's first important engagement was as a member of her organization, touring all the leading cities of South America. On his return he was engaged as first cellist of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and subsequently filled a similar position with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. On the organization of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society several years ago he became first cellist of that great body. Of recent years his talents have been very largely devoted to broadcasting. In 1934 he organized his "Sinfonietta" along lines similar to those already adopted by Alexander Chuhaldin in Canada with "Melodic Strings." His program became a premier feature with the newly organized Mutual network. For some time Mr. Wallenstein has been musical director of Station WOR New Jersey, the principal production centre of Mutual. Mr. Wallenstein's methods as a conductor are so distinguished that it is to be hoped that in future his appearances as a guest conductor in this country will extend to other Canadian cities.

Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier, the eminent Canadian operatic conductor, for many years on the staff of the Metropolitan Opera House, is at present in South Africa making guest appearances in principal cities. Despite his many activities in New York, Dr. Pelletier has of late years interested himself deeply in the musical progress of his native Montreal. He is the art director of Les Concerts Symphoniques which he frequently finds time to conduct, and was, in 1936, the founder of the Montreal Musical Festival which revealed such splendid developments this year.

The Canadian Women's Club of London, England, of which the Countess of Bessborough is a very active supporter, has of late been showing a deep interest in the talents of Canadian students in London. At a recent meeting, at which Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was guest of honor, the Toronto pianist Virginia Knott was soloist. At another, five gifted young Winnipeg musicians provided the program. An especially fine impression was made by the young pianist, Ross Pratt, who played the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Paganini. William Waterhouse, a young violinist, revealed exceptional fine technical resources in two numbers by the Polish composer, Szymanowski. Another feature was an excellent performance of the Bach Concerto for two violins by Lorraine Duval and Bohdan Hubicki, with Marjorie Dillabough at the piano.

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WAITING FOR THEIR MAJESTIES. This picture, by Walter Otto, 305 Willard Ave., Toronto, was the first prize-winner in the Robert Simpson Co.'s Royal Visit photograph competition for school age contestants.

FILM PARADE

The Much Star Spangled Screen

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AMERICA—to take up where we left off last week—is more genuinely concerned with herself and her own history at the present time than with any other subject on the screen. And a fine thing, too, if it isn't carried too far.

It began away back with Charles Laughton's quiet intoning of the Gettysburg address in "Ruggles of Red Gap." Mr. Laughton's Gettysburg address went over extremely well with the public—a lot more impressively indeed than the original address when it was delivered by Abraham Lincoln. But national consciousness was slow to awake and in between "Ruggles of Red Gap" and the present time we have had this continent revealed successively as the land of gunmen and racketeers, of flighty debutantes and scatter-brained society matrons, of Dead End kids and curled precocious three-year-olds, of night-clubs, torch singers and pent-house murders presided over by funny detectives. America in fact just didn't seem to give a darn what the neighbors thought of it—the cultivated Asiatics, the reticent British, the serious Germans, Italians and Russians. It was apparently quite content to be accepted by the civilized world as a great big turbulent nursery where everyone was lustily free to pull anyone else's hair.

Now that America has discovered that it is not only grown-up but practically the only law-respecting citizen in a scandalous community, it is inclined to go a little out of its way, via the screen, to rebuke its gun-toting neighbors. At the risk of considerable anachronism, every historical American film now has at least one character who steps out of the action long enough to deliver a spoken editorial on democracy and the menace of dictatorship. The Monroe doctrine is getting such an airing as it never knew in its whole history. Object lessons are dragged in, regardless of continuity or of their context in history. Certainly the analogy between present day events and the precarious position of Texas before its annexation could hardly have occurred to General Andrew Jackson, whose chief concern was to get Texas into the Union. But this doesn't prevent the General in "Men of Conquest" from pointing out that with all the bad characters that are hanging about in Europe, it isn't safe to leave any State lying round loose. . . . It's getting so that even Westerns, which used to be just big rowdy action shows, are becoming carefully prepared political parables with innuendos flying thicker than bullets.

They do, however, pay their respects to history and biography, in a way

that Westerns have never done before. "Man of Conquest" indeed is only incidentally a Western. Basically it is the life-history of the famous Sam Houston, so detailed and so obviously faithful to its sources that over long stretches it qualifies as visual education quite as much as entertainment. It is a long sprawling production that follows the haphazard course of actual biography rather than the familiar rigidly defined form of screen narrative. It is held together simply by its central figure, vigorously and authoritatively played by Richard Dix; and it isn't until the final sequences that it swings into lively familiar Western spectacle.

A year ago "Man of Conquest" as it stands would almost certainly have been a million-dollar flop. Today it will undoubtedly pay its way handsomely, for America is now so stimulated and excited by its own past that the industry could probably dramatize the Post Office Act or the History of Congress and draw an appreciative crowd.

The times being what they are, there is hardly a phase of American history that cannot be turned into a pageant of self-appreciation with ringing speeches on liberty and the democratic ideal and a great deal of implied rebuke aimed at the countries where liberty is no longer recognized. At present there is genuine pride and enthusiasm behind Hollywood's new nationalistic movement, and the resulting pictures are vigorously handled and convincingly acted. It is to be hoped, however, that the new cycle doesn't run on till it loses its fervor and wears out its welcome. As the Soviet output under the Five-Year-Plan went to prove, national titivating before the screen can result in some very bad dull pictures.

We aren't accustomed to spectacle along with Joan Crawford films, for up till now Joan herself was considered spectacle enough for anybody. In "Ice Follies of 1939," however, she is quite crowded off the screen by ice-specialty acts and big carnival sequences. Nothing has been omitted from "Ice Follies," not even those overhead shots of choruses that always look like an active culture under the microscope. Poor Miss Crawford doesn't even get in on the big spectacle climax except for one or two close-ups in which she is shown complaining, rather spiritlessly, because she isn't out there with the rest of the crowd getting her picture taken. She's been given a wonderful blue gown with a thirty foot train all lopping with ostrich feathers; and all it does for her is ease her out of the picture.



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ACROSS THE POND

BY MARY GOLDIE

WITH the coming of the English holiday week-end there will be a great exodus to the country and perhaps to the continent. England, however, is sure to benefit this year by the unsettled situation in Europe and English people will have at last an opportunity of becoming more acquainted with their own land. A number of Canadians are going to the Isle of Wight for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh Ballantyne have, I believe, a house in a secluded part of this island, where bathing is delightful and where "trippers" do not penetrate. Several of their Canadian friends are joining them and, given the continuance of today's weather, the holiday should be a pleasant one. Other Canadians have gone, or are going, abroad for their holiday. Miss Elizabeth Greey of Toronto who, with her sister, has been living in London for some two or three years and who is studying at London University, has gone off with friends to Italy and Hungary. She is one of those people who either have no fear of international complications or whose love of travel obliterates such fear. During her stay in England she has done a good deal of traveling on the continent, as she and her sister seem always to be on the point of going on, or just returning from, some attractive trip to Europe. Holland, Norway, Italy, France—all these countries they have visited. This past Easter they spent in Switzerland skiing. I envy her her present trip to Italy, that so lovely country where I once spent a month of such delight that its memory shall never leave me. Now, from my own point of view, I feel that it has almost become one of those countries "beyond the pale," but I hate to admit this and hope some day to go back to some of those

spots where the beauty of art and architecture seems perfectly blended with the beauty of nature.

This past week there was an Empire pageant at Tynney Hall, Basingstoke, the home of Sir Herbert Cayzer, M.P. Two men who in 1932 were mainly responsible for the successful outcome of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa sat side by side at this pageant. They were Mr. R. B. Bennett and Viscount Hailsham and with them as fellow guests of Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer were a thousand "Young Britons" from the Wessex Conservative area. Mr. Bennett told these young people something of the growth of the Empire. To maintain that Empire, he said, they must be disciplined in mind, must impose discipline on themselves and render loyal devotion and obey the laws. There were several other speakers, each one suitably adapting his words to the needs of the young members of the Wessex Branch of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

Mr. Ritchie, who came to London recently to become Private Secretary to Mr. Vincent Massey, is finding that it takes some little time to get himself settled in London. He has not yet found either a permanent flat or house but hopes to be able to find one or the other in the near future. Mr. Ritchie is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and lived for some time in Ottawa where he was in the Department of External Affairs. From Ottawa he went to be Third Secretary at the Canadian Legation in Washington and it was from here that he was transferred to London some months ago. The popularity which he won in Washington has followed him to England and he is fast making friends here.

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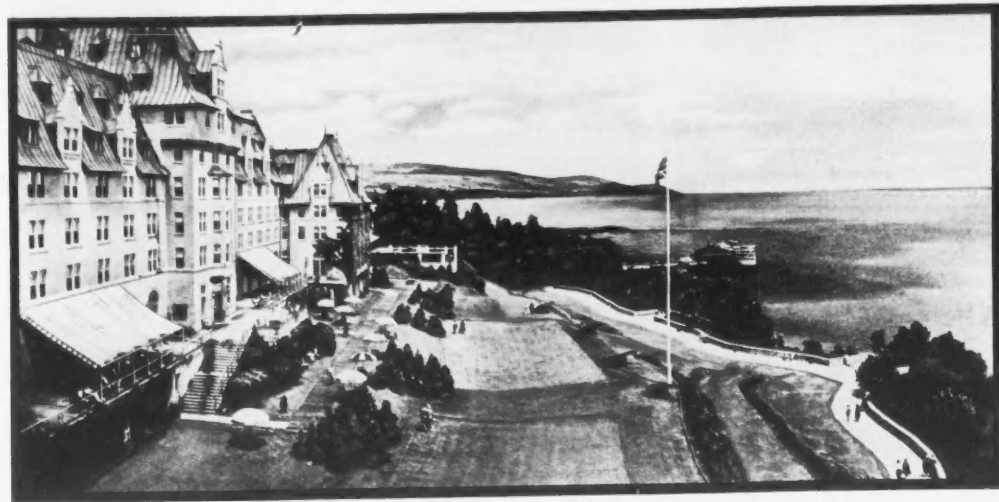
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FAMOUS HOTEL BEARS CARDINAL'S NAME. Overlooking Murray Bay and the broad St. Lawrence from the shadow of the blue Laurentians, the palatial and popular Manoir Richelieu is one of this continent's most famous holiday resorts. A broad expanse of terraced lawns sweeps down to the promontory overlooking the river. —Photo courtesy Canada Steamship Lines.

PORTS OF CALL

Holiday in the Kingdom of the Saguenay

BY KENNETH MacGILLIVRAY

LINKED with the romantic legends of Canada's past and with the gayest traditions of her present, the Manoir Richelieu stands today in a position dominant and unique among the Dominion's holiday resorts.

With a diversified appeal which finds a response in those of all ages and widely varying tastes in recreation and relaxation, the Manoir draws an annually increasing throng of vacationists from all parts of this continent and from Europe.

In an imposing setting at Murray Bay in Quebec's blue Laurentians, the palatial Manoir Richelieu boasts an eye-arresting beauty to which nature and the architect have alike contributed. Resembling the storied castles of France after which it was designed, but dwarfing in its immensity the greatest of them, this stately pile looks down on the St. Lawrence from behind its terraced lawns that stretch to the walled promontory at the river's edge. From the wooded slopes behind comes the fragrance of pine and balsam to blend with the tang of the river air.

One of the largest resorts of its kind in North America—it has accommodation for 700 guests—the Manoir Richelieu has entertained many of the most distinguished visitors ever to come to Canada and has become celebrated for its hospitality which combines all the charm and grace of the Old World with the more spontaneous welcome of the New.

Reminiscent of the past, and of the days of the Cardinal of France who gave his name to the Manoir, is the custom of dressing the hotel guides and page-boys in the traditional green and scarlet of the House of Richelieu. Also maintaining memories of the long-dead Prince of the Church are the Cardinal's arms which surmount the great fireplace in the main lounge, where huge logs crackle on cool summer evenings amid the redolence of burning balsam.

Art Treasures

Every wall and pillar in the great staircase and the main lounge is rich in art treasures—oils, prints, etchings and lithographs.

From their windows under great castellated pinnacles, the guests have an inspiring view of Murray Bay and the broad reaches of the majestic St. Lawrence, while on the other side of the vast building rises tier after tier of the Laurentian Heights.

For the recreation of its guests, the Manoir Richelieu offers a remarkable diversity of activities only possible because of its unique situation within a stone's-throw of both mountain and river. Golf in a setting of almost startling beauty is offered on the eighteen-hole course on the rolling lowlands near the hotel. There is also an excellent eighteen-hole putting course. Tennis courts—likewise with a background so beautiful that it might almost divert the player from his game—are maintained constantly in condition for championship play.

A stable of carefully chosen saddle horses offers riding to those of all tastes and stages in equestrian, and the winding trails carry the equestrian to splendid points of vantage overlooking the wooded countryside and the rolling river. For those

who prefer to provide their own motive power, the countryside around the Manoir Richelieu offers an unexcelled opportunity for healthful hiking.

Salt Water Pool

A well-equipped salt water pool, topped by diving towers and ringed by tiled borders where the less energetic may look on from deck chairs, is one of the hotel's most popular features.

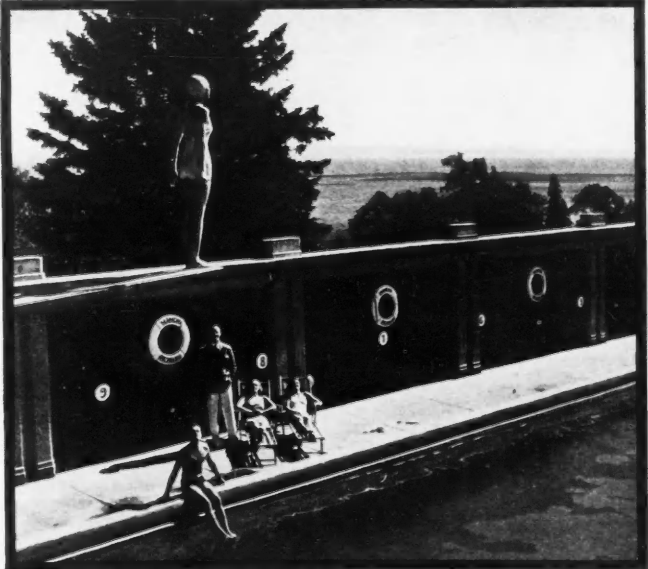
An added note of gaiety is being contributed to this year's program of evening activities at the Manoir Richelieu with the announcement that Luigi Romanelli and his noted NBC orchestra have accepted a summer engagement with distinguished vocal talent. As an added feature they will broadcast daily direct from the Casino veranda overlooking the swimming pool.

For those who prefer to spend their holidays in rest and relaxation, the

Manoir Richelieu are many quaint legends. Out-rivalling the stories of Munchausen are some of the traditional folk-tales on record from the early days of the Land of the Saguenay.

Jacques Cartier, in his reports to King Francis, relayed some of the most extravagant narratives that ever tickled the ribs of the Royal courts of Europe. He told of the legendary Kingdom of the Saguenay, its profusion of gold and precious stones, and its fantastic populace of queer one-legged people. Such was the circulation and appeal of the weird tales and adventures that the famous Rabelais seized upon them for pungent humor, and immortalized these figments of imagination.

It was in the Saguenay region, too, that the Kings and adventurers of Europe centred their hopes of a new route to the fabled Cathay sought by Champlain, and many strange tales still survive of the voyageurs and explorers who braved the perils of the



THE SALT WATER POOL is a favorite spot with guests at the Manoir Richelieu, internationally-known Canadian holiday resort. —Photo courtesy Canada Steamship Lines.

Manoir Richelieu offers unsurpassed facilities for recuperating from the strain of modern city life. The grandeur of the view on every side is conducive to mental serenity, the days can be spent in the warm sun, and at night the soft-scented air is a natural soporific.

Close to the mouth of the historic Saguenay, the Manoir Richelieu is ideally located for any of its guests who may wish to take the famous cruise down that lovely river, and easily accessible for enthusiastic anglers are well-stocked lakes. To reach the Manoir Richelieu, there is a choice of motor, rail or steamship routes—all offering a never-ending succession of enchanting glimpses of the Quebec countryside.

Interwoven with the history of the

then uncharted region in their search for the Orient. Here, too, the first struggling colonies of New France fought for survival against the Indians, the rigors and the plagues of a new-found land, while the rulers of Europe played pawns with the hardy colonists.

Bears General's Name

The ascendancy of the British in Canada injected a more realistic note into the traditions of the region—the most notable being the manner in which Murray Bay received its name. Two hundred years after Cartier's return to France, two Scotsmen, John Nairne and Malcolm Fraser, stood on the shores of La Malbaie River and debated which would take the east side and which the west side for his home. Both had served during the conquest of the French under General Murray, who as a reward granted them Crown land at this location.

The result of the toss gave the east side to Malcolm Fraser, and he named it Mount Murray in honor of his distinguished General. The west side fell to John Nairne who, sharing his comrade's love for their leader, called his property Murray Bay, little dreaming of the destiny which it would inherit in the later days of the New World.

In this cradle of Canadian history, the quaint fables of the kingdom of the Saguenay are blended with the unchangeable beauties of mountain and river into an almost magical holiday-land—a newer Kingdom of health-seeking recreation and enjoyment which has as its Capital the ivy-walled Manoir Richelieu.

TRAVELERS

Mr. A. E. Holt and his niece, Mrs. Matthew C. Holt, of Montreal, are sailing on June 14 to spend several weeks abroad.

Miss Peggy Waldie, of Toronto, has sailed on the Queen Mary to spend the summer in England and on the Continent.

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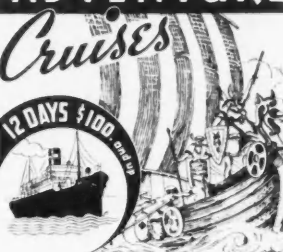
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NESTLING IN ROLLING SLOPES along the river is the Manoir Richelieu's famed golf course. This is the view overlooking the 18th green. —Photo courtesy Canada Steamship Lines.

ART AND ARTISTS

Amateurs vs. Professionals

BY GRAHAM McINNES

IF YOU were to judge by the activity round the galleries and many of the studios, Canada is a place where artists work furiously for six months in the year and then quit. Appearance of course is deceptive; the artist works the year round, and the feverish activity you see from October to May is merely the sales campaign designed to make his work provide him with a living—for artists, contrary to popular opinion, like to eat well and wear decent clothes as much as the next man. Nevertheless, this six months of hectic rush and six months of doldrums give our art a certain amateurish tinge, and serve to heighten the impression that Canadians are what the French call *peintres de Dimanche*—more bluntly, hobbyists. I think there's a lot of truth in this impression. Much of our work is amateur, and the line between the spare time artist and the professional is almost never clearly drawn.

By professional I don't mean the man who earns his living by painting. In a young country, people don't earn their living by painting, and if we are to make the term "professional" identical with those who do, we shall reduce the profession almost to zero. No; what I mean is the professional attitude. The professional painter, whether he pulls in more money by teaching, lecturing, commercial art or other activities, is the man who constantly and consistently paints because he has to—because this is the inevitable way in which his personality expresses itself as he goes through life. The amateur is the man who paints because he finds it amusing or interesting or exciting or flattering. He ranges from the exquisitely precious dilettante to the rough and ready gadget man. But he and his brothers share one common quality—lack of constructive purpose.

Dividing Line

Now I don't want to be misunderstood. Heaven knows this is a grim enough world without denying to dabblers the right to dabble. By all means let them dabble. But we should not, I believe, make the mistake of admitting the amateurs' work as professional material—of confusing and lowering our standards of taste and judgment through blurring the line dividing a hobby from a life's work. As painters, amateurs may be and sometimes are better than professionals, but this shouldn't modify the general truth that a discarded sketch by a true professional is worth more than the finished canvas of an amateur. "Amateur," fundamentally, has nothing to do with economic status.

It is an attitude to art and to life—an attitude essentially frivolous.

What bearing does this have on Canadian art? Just this: that at most of our exhibitions, and consequently in the mind of the public, there is a confusion between amateur and professional, and often a resultant lowering of standard. The reason for this lies partly in the peculiar nature of the best in Canadian art, and a misunderstanding of the amateur status. Like most controversial points in our art, it can be laid at the doors of the Group of Seven. In contrast to many of our painters, the Group were amateurs—amateurs, that is, in the sense that their painting was incidental to their earning a living, and this, in the eyes of the world, means non-professional. We've already noted the fallacy of this mode of thought, but the fact remains that it was and is general. But a sad result of this misconception was that dozens of real amateurs—people for whom art was no more than a pleasant or exciting hobby—followed the Group, swamped the artistic field, and have had a permanent effect on the make up of our exhibitions and the standard of our judgment.

Craft Tradition

Well, what about it? There is much in Canadian art that is fine; and the best will always withstand any form of dilution. True enough. But art happens to be a strong thread, one end of which is held by the public. Loose talk about the increase in art interest, the indiscriminate jumbling of artists and amateurs, the presence of a double standard in many of our exhibitions: all these confuse the lay mind, making it more and more difficult to decide what is fine art. I suggest no drastic remedy. The amateur is a valuable supporter and booster of the cause of art generally, and if, in the course of his talking and working he becomes a little eccentric, that is his privilege. I do think, though, that the major artists' societies in the Dominion might well impose rigid professional standards on their annual showings. The Opdike Women's Art Guild and societies like the O.S.A. should each have a distinct standard. A professional society should not stoop to amateur standards of judgment to fill its walls—and that happens a lot in our art world today. One more thing. I think there could well be a re-insistence on the value of sound craft tradition and training. It's true that no amount of craftsmanship will alone produce works of art, but true artistic expression may often be warped and stifled for want of a proper craft training.

AT THE THEATRE

Canada Shows the Way

BY S. R. LITTLEWOOD

SINCE I returned from Canada after adjudicating in the Dominion Drama Festival, I find I have lost something of value to me though not perhaps to many others. I find that I have left my heart behind me. I am still dreaming of Canada's woods and streams, its clear sunshine and broad horizons, its finely planned cities—always with room to grow—its hospitable homes, its forthright but courteous men and lively and gracious women, its pride in the past and faith in the future. Canada turned duty into joy for me. It did so from the first moment I stepped ashore to find Halifax deep in snow, though it was already April, to the time when I had to bid regretful farewell to four hundred dramatic enthusiasts gathered round a festival board at the forest-city of Ontario—Canada's London.

Everywhere I found the spirit of youth. Of nothing is this more true than of that amazing outburst of national culture, the Dominion Drama Festival, guided into being by Lord Bessborough seven years ago. Nothing quite like it is to be found anywhere else in the world. We in old England have our British Drama League. Some of us are trying to whip up a public response to the project of building a National Theatre in South Kensington. But neither of these efforts bears any comparison with the depth and eagerness of the coast-to-coast dramatic movement in Canada. There, in a population not much more than that of greater London, spread over an area larger than the United States, the sacrifices that people will make in sheer hunger for imaginative expression are a revelation. They were so above all to an elderly dramatic critic like myself. I was made to feel that I had spent over forty years thrashing old husks, only to come nearer the conclusion that to put Shakespeare into modern dress is the nearest we get to anything really new.

TO CANADA the theatre itself represents something not merely new but inspiring—something by which it can find its soul. With the Canadians it is not art for art's sake, but art for heaven's sake. I am told that, when the Festival started, Canada had no professional theatre at all. It had been killed by the cinema and by the fact that there were no longer any touring companies capable of making the long journeys between towns. Even now this is practically true, though companies going from or to the United States may find a pitch over the border in Toronto. The Canadian theatre is, to all intents and purposes, amateur from box-office to stage-door. In these circumstances the achievements I witnessed throughout a week of wild excitement at the little London on the banks of

Ontario's Thames were miraculous. Take, for example, three farming folk to one of whom, Robert Haskins, I was happy to award Lady Tweedsmuir's memento for the best individual performance by a man in the Festival. These three had come nearly three thousand miles in the face of every sort of difficulty from the village of Clive in Alberta to appear in Chekhov's little play, "The Bear." They lived five miles from each other and had to go two hundred miles—to Edmonton—for instruction.

A still longer and more troublesome pilgrimage was that of a company from the mining village of Nanaimo, in British Columbia. These, by superhuman exertions, had managed to bring along an entire production of what would be considered on this side the Atlantic a rather gloomy verse-play, "The Woman from the Voe," by the English poet, Gordon Bottomley. The play did not, I confess, impress me as a masterpiece. It entailed much imaginative skill in the production and choric speaking of an advanced order. There was no means of awarding a prize to these. None the less the performance was excellent. It touched me deeply as a testimony of faith in English poetry kept alive on that far-off coast.

BUT it would be a mistake to imagine that Canada's awakening to drama is wholly—or even mainly—in the direction of rough stuff and primitive legendry. These Canadians rejoice over every kind of play. They can do brilliant things with sophisticated comedy, from Noel Coward's "Family Album" to "French Without Tears." Ottawa won the Bessborough Trophy with a performance of "French Without Tears," which I can vouch for as being every bit as sparkling as the Criterion original. Otherwise I should have given double honors to an exquisite French presentation of Jean Jacques Bernard's "Martine." We had mystery-plays, like "Night Must Fall" and "Love from a Stranger," modern problem-plays like "The Silver Cord," a ferocious expressionistic drama from Winnipeg, a fantastic comedy written by a Canadian, and already produced in New York called "Father Malachy's Miracle," and a Montreal reminiscence of Sarah Bernhardt.

What will it all lead to? I believe, as many Canadians do, that a Canadian National Theatre—whether an actual building or an organized professional company—will soon be setting the old country an example. In this, as in other things, Canada leads the way. But a more definitely Canadian drama is what I want to see. Why should not Canada have a poetic drama of its own, and comedy reflecting that country-house life of Canada's, still unspoiled by immediate contact with large towns?



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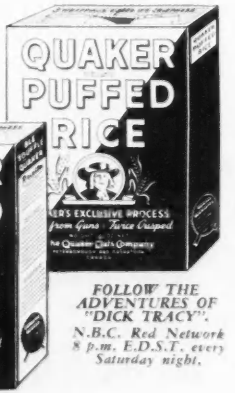
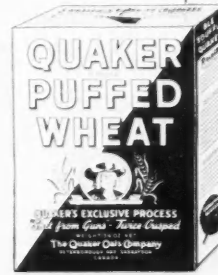
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The Helping Hand-Book

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"New York—Fair or No Fair," by Marjorie Hillis. McClelland & Stewart, \$2.00.

"Here is New York," by Helen Worden. Doubleday, Doran, \$2.75.

I AM beginning to think there are just two kinds of women in the world—the Smart Girls and the other kind. And if you belong to the latter group don't ever think for a minute you can climb out of your own group into the class above you.

The Smart Girls were the first to cut their hair, the first to let it grow, the first to put it up, the first to take it down and start cutting it all over again. They are the girls who always have the right clothes for every occasion and pay next to nothing for them. They have the right man for every occasion too; or if they haven't they know how to have an elegant time without one. They have a sort of hiving instinct which leads them directly to the right cafes, the brilliant opening nights. They know food too ("I'm mad about good food," they will say frankly) and they honestly prefer a fresh green salad to a banana split.

They are thrifty shoppers but they are extravagant about hats and shoes and shirred satin bed-jackets, and they never attempt to skimp on facials, manicures, perfume, bath-salts or permanents. They understand that you can never yield yourself wholly to anything, from a bus-ride to Jones Beach to Holy Communion in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, unless you have a smartly styled neck-line and a really good hat. They know all the right obscure little shops where you can pick up antique jewellery, peasant jackets, bamboo bird-cages, plaster patron saints, and potted Stilton cheese. They believe

that there is no spiritual crisis that cannot be resolved by a brisk scalp treatment and a spinal massage. If not, try a new hat.

They aren't any slouches either when it comes to art. They appreciate Bach and are mad about Toscanini. They are seriously amused by Salvador Dali and fascinated by Georgia O'Keeffe. They read a lot of books and all the reviews. Other things that fascinate them are the New York skyline, the architecture of Radio City, and the human types seen in fish-markets, on buses and beaches and behind pushcarts.

Some are born in New York, some derive from New York and some have adopted New York. The strictly native type, however, is the best product.

The "Cornies"

The others—let's call them the "Cornies" for convenience—are the ones who wore cotton gardenias when the Smart Girls wore dewy originals. (When they began selling real gardenias for 15 cents apiece on Broadway the Smart Girls moved on hurriedly to something else.) The Cornies can never quite get the hang of matching cosmetics to their type or to the occasion. Their accessories never blend; they match, with hard deliberated accuracy. Their "amusing" little hats are always far more amusing to the public than to themselves. They go violently modern with chromium trim just as the Smart Girls have decided in favor of the Victorian Period and fat cabbage rose chintzes. The Corny tries hard but she has no flair. Apart from the labels on the bottles she can't distinguish between native sherry and Pouilly Fuisse, or between Toilet water and Corday's Tzigane ("For the

Gypsy in your Soul"). She buys expensive clothes and wears them on the wrong occasions. Her bargains are bought on impulse and are always a matter for regret. She gets round to painting her nails vermilion just as the Smart Girls have moved on to cyclamen and the deadly night shades.

In New York the Corny visits the Aquarium and the Statue of Liberty, Rockefeller Centre and the Queen Mary. She lunches at Schrafft's or Childs. She has learned not to say that New York is a wonderful place to visit but she would hate to have to live there. She says instead that she is crazy about New York but a week is all a normal woman can stand. Occasionally she puts herself in the hands of the known experts and is enchanted with the results. But the new personality flakes off in no time, the posture exercises are neglected, the flesh creeps back, the cosmetic chart yellows on the top-shelf of the bath-room cabinet.

The Smart Girls feel genuinely sorry for the Cornies and really try to help them. They say gently, "My dear, Charles would do wonders for you!" Or, more urgently, "For God's sake, Mary, do something about your back-hair." They press addresses into the Corny's hand. "Be sure to go right to Madeleine herself. And tell her I sent you." They supply lists of wonderful little out-of-the-way shops where you can get a fifty dollar model any day marked down to ten. And it's all no use, no use. Charles is busy, Madeleine is out; the wonderful little out-of-the-way shop is up for rent by the time the Corny gets round to it. The Serve-Yourself Emporium is fresh out of fifty dollar models marked-down, and the Corny comes away with a little \$9.95 number that looks exactly \$9.95.

Occasionally the Smart Girls are driven to writing books; stimulating confident books designed to lead the Corny right up to her Radiant Self and hold her there, a knee at her back, until she catches the vision. And the Cornies buy and read them eagerly, hoping by sheer diligence to come on the elusive secret at last. They don't realize, poor girls, that their diligence and hopefulness and willingness to imitate are the very essence of corniness. They are licked before they start.

Designed to Stimulate

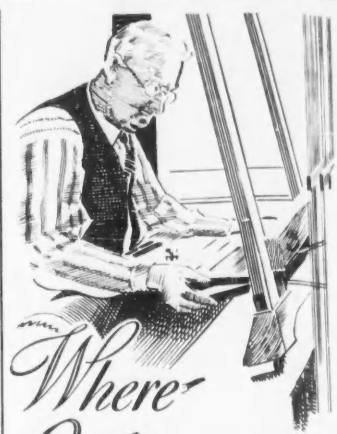
Marjorie Hillis ("Live Alone and Like It," "Orchids on Your Budget") and Helen Worden, feature writer on the World-Telegram, have both written recent brochures on New York, designed to stimulate the stay-at-home girls. Miss Hillis's "New York—Fair or No Fair" is brisk, informal and sprightly. Miss Worden's "Here is New York" is serious, urgent and informative. Both are designed to tell the hinterland visitor how to enjoy herself in New York and at the World's Fair; where to go, what to wear, what to eat, and where, how to save, how to squander and how to look your prettiest every minute.

Urged on by Marjorie Hillis, the Corny will go to New York, visit Charles of the Ritz and Charles à la Pomme Soufflé. Elizabeth Arden will give her a "Fair Face." She will watch a Midnight Sailing, see the Frick Collection and visit the Planetarium. She will carefully deny herself all the things her real nature craves. She will take cocktails instead of her favorite afternoon tea, mixed green salads instead of marsh-mallow sundaes. She will draw up plans and eat a leisurely breakfast in bed instead of snatching coffee and a bun and rushing out to see the sights. She will spend her money on manicures, pedicures and hair-styling instead of on souvenirs. She will probably have a wonderful time but it won't be her kind of wonderful time, it will be Miss Hillis's.

Or, inspired by Miss Worden she will make a round of the night-clubs. She will visit Ben Marden's Riviera where she may have a chance of seeing Lady Furness, Mrs. William Rhineland Stewart, Jack Dempsey and Barbara Stanwyck. Or the Long-champs restaurant on Broadway where she may catch a glimpse of Lily Pons or Orson Welles. Or "Twenty-One" where with a bit of luck she may come on Joan and Constance Bennett keeping a date with Jock Whitney. Miss Worden also recommends Midnight Sailings as a treat. The wistful out-of-towner can lean against the ship's railing and watch all the merry travelers setting off for Europe. Then up bright and early next morning to visit Fulton's fish-market where "the smells are terrific but the scene is picturesque and the fishermen are fascinating types." She will see, from the outside, the homes of famous New Yorkers. She will visit Wall Street, and the Cotton Exchange and delve into the foreign quarters. She will pay her respects not only to the hit-shows but to the Yiddish Art Theatre and the Cherry Lane in Greenwich Village.

Will all this do her any good? I doubt it. By the end of the second day the mass of fascinating impressions she is acquiring will begin to hurt. The Arden "Fair Face" will have begun to slip. Borne down by the thought of tomorrow's brisk delightful agenda she will trudge off to buy that amusing little hat that will make a different woman of her. The third day she will probably give the hat to the room-maid and go off to a movie with a roast beef sandwich and a cup of coffee afterwards at Childs.

You can't make a different woman of her. She may read Miss Hillis and Miss Worden from cover to cover and follow their lightest whim, then wash and fantastic ruling. But in her heart she will never be anything but alien corn.



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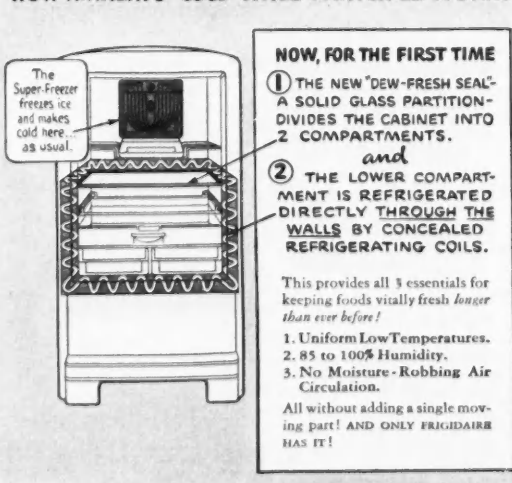
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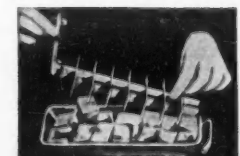
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BOOK OF THE WEEK

Gunther in the Far East

BY NORMAN MacKENZIE

"Inside Asia", by John Gunther. Mussion. \$4.00.

"INSIDE Europe" has firmly established John Gunther's reputation as one of "The Great" in the field of international journalism. It has had a wide sale in fourteen different languages and is still appearing in successive editions. It was almost inevitable, therefore, that he and his publishers should have combined to produce at an early date "Inside Asia". In it, the author begins with Japan; wanders over into China, Manchukuo, Mongolia and the Siberian sections of the U.S.S.R.; travels south to the Philippines, Siam and the Dutch Indies; turns westward to India, Afghanistan and the other countries of the Near East; and concludes with an account of the struggle between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

It is an interesting and valuable book, but it is a different book as compared with "Inside Europe". For Europe is a comprehensible entity. Asia, as John Gunther himself says "is too big to be a unit. It is three continents in one". The result is that there is little if any connection between the sections (of this book) on the Far East, on India, and on the Near East.

"Inside Europe" was written by a man out of his own experience in that continent. He was sent to Europe to do a job of work, and incidentally what turned out to be a best seller. One feels after reading it that the author is a part of the life and of the community he writes about. It is a living, connected account of a continent in turmoil.

In the present instance he was sent to Asia to write a book and he has written one. He has read widely, industriously and dis-

criminately in preparation for it. He went with hosts of introductions and he was indefatigable in interviewing every one who could possibly tell him anything of interest that might be included in his book. But he writes from the outside. He is an interested but detached observer of the scene before him, not a citizen or even a participant in the life of that great continent.

He is, in addition, a westerner and an American writing about the Orient. His book, as one would expect, reveals all of these qualities and facts. To the best of my own knowledge it is generally accurate. The opinions expressed in it, both as to political situations and as to individuals, of whom there are a great many, seem sound. Incidentally, the descriptions of individuals, as with "Inside Europe", are the most interesting and important portions of the book.

But one has the feeling that Mr. Gunther is relying, in the majority of cases—as indeed he must—on what he has been told, or has read, or learned from a casual interview, rather than upon his own personal knowledge and judgment. The evidence, in a word, is hearsay evidence and thus lacks a certain authority that is present in the earlier volume.

But this does not detract from the value or the interest of the book, at least to those who do not personally know the East. It is, indeed, one of the most concise and readable political compendiums upon Asia that has been written and should be consulted by all those who are interested in that continent and who cannot conveniently get access to more scholarly and detailed authorities upon it. For the benefit of future editions, footnote (2) on page 185 seems to have been misplaced.

THE BOOKSHELF

The Drama of the West

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"A History of the Canadian West to 1870-71", by Arthur S. Morton, M.A. (Edin.) F.R.S.C. Nelson. \$6.

TWO centuries ago an English philosopher and ecclesiastic, Bishop Berkeley, who never saw America, penned a line which has lived ever since, though many are vague as to its authorship: "Westward the course of Empire takes its way." It was not only prophetic, but emblematic of movements already actively germinating in the vast territory now known as the Dominion of Canada, and which have been in progress ever since. The exploration and conquest of the Canadian West is a stupendous story, the records of which, with subsequent histories and commentaries, provide a large bibliography. For the first time, however, we have a serious attempt to tell that story in all its essential details in one volume.

Prof. Morton who essayed this great task is head of the Department of History at the University of Saskatchewan, and has done his work so well that he leaves not only the present but future generations of Canadians indebted to him. He brings his story down from the beginnings of white penetration to the time nearly 70 years ago when the Northwest Territories became a part of the Canadian Confederation and subsequent social and economic developments were rendered possible. His book is in the best sense of the word a magnum opus, encyclopedic in scope. Apart from his diligence Prof. Morton is endowed with a comprehensive and selective mind, which has enabled him to avoid becoming enmeshed in his material. Moreover he has a good narrative style and a dramatic feeling for character. Since the epic of the Canadian West abounds in unique and picturesque characters, this latter gift gives life and color to his pages.

At the outset Prof. Morton makes it clear that the history of the Canadian West is also in a large measure a history of the Canadian East, and that it also involves imperial and international phases. The discoveries of explorers on land and sea were not merely the concern of the territories visited and mapped, or exclusively of the distant agencies which set these operations in motion. For instance, when Bolingbroke negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht he was not aware that in the clause by which France ceded the territory of Rupert's Land to England and indirectly to the Hudson's Bay Company, he was setting a whole chain of events in motion. This for the very good reason that the boundaries of the territory so ceded were not defined. The French administration at Quebec felt that the fur forests south of the Hudson's Bay area still belonged to "La Nouvelle France," and the task of that remarkable though unfortunate adventurer, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye began.

Making Fort St. Charles in the Lake of the Woods, it was his aim to push French control of new fur areas as far west as possible, and he got nearly as far as the Rockies, though to another explorer, Anthony Henday, our author gives credit for being the first white man to come in actual contact with them. That was in 1754, and the point of approach was from the district now known as Red Deer, Alberta. English speaking students do not learn as much of de la Verendrye (though descendants of his still live in Quebec) as they should.

In these pages Prof. Morton brings him to life, as he does many other great and romantic figures.

It is an historical commonplace that the exploration of Canada was promoted because the fur trade has always been one of the most profitable of industries. Allied with it was the search for the Western sea which it was hoped would provide an easy path to the rich markets of Cathay. The fur trade was not merely a matter of European markets; Asia was a consumer also, as evidenced in the pages devoted to Captain Cook. Cook's association with the history of Canada was far greater than most readers are aware. He was the naval officer in charge of pilotage in the St. Lawrence when Wolfe took Quebec. The intensive astronomical studies which later enabled Cook to circumnavigate the globe, and to discover New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands were undertaken when he was laid up in winter quarters at Halifax. Cook had a very definite connection with the history of British Columbia, when he undertook to map North Pacific Coasts—a task completed by Vancouver. The furs Cook acquired cheaply in trading with the Indians of islands off what is now known as British Columbia he sold in China at an enormous profit.

Prof. Morton throws light on the operations of many scores of figures identified with the West; figures as diverse as David Thompson, John Jacob Astor and Louis Riel. The histories of the several great fur-trading companies—all finally merged into the Hudson's Bay Company,—are related, always with a graphic touch and strict citation of documents. In an early chapter he points out that there are really "Three Northwests,"—the vast prairie triangle, the wooded areas north of the Laurentian divide, and the Barren Lands, which have only recently become important. One of the most interesting parts of his book deals with the Danish-Russian navigator, Behring, and the Russian aim to seize control of our Pacific Coast, and similar aspirations by the Spanish government of Mexico in the latter part of the 18th century. Throughout that century British aspirations in the West, and especially on the Pacific Coast overcome dangerous rivalries.

In these pages there is raw material for countless romances; the histories of mighty rivers like the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, the Athabasca, the Mackenzie, the Fraser and the Columbia are in themselves absorbing. All in all, Prof. Morton has made a noble contribution to Canadian literature.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

USUALLY prize-winning stories are a failure in that the only judges they are likely to please are those who make the decision, though after all these are the important ones. "Cancelled in Red" by Hugh Pentecost (Dodd, Mead, \$2.25) is an exception. We can easily imagine its being the best entered in the competition for it is pretty high class, and if it is the work of a beginner, a work of unusual promise. The setting is New York, and the amateur sleuth is a

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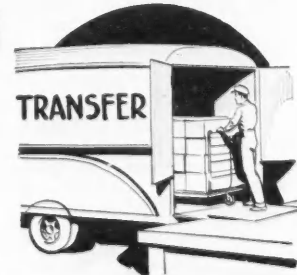
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stamp dealer. The criminals are also picks up quite a lot of information about the hobby. . . Geoffrey Home's latest is "No Hands on the Clock" (McClelland & Stewart, \$2.25) and the title has nothing to do with the subject. It is a good story, nevertheless, of the hard-boiled kind made popular by Dashiell Hammett and Jonathan Latimer, the hero being a milk-drinking private detective. Mr. Homes is an excellent writer, having an eye for nature and a gift for a neat phrase. The unmasking of the villain came to us as a great surprise, as it must have come to him. . . We never tire of reading about the Lizzie Borden Case, and probably readers of later generations will find this unique

murder mystery equally fascinating. Now Mrs. Belloc Lowndes has let her imagination play with it in "Lizzie Borden" (McClelland & Stewart, \$2). As she says, if the case is ever to be solved it will be by trained conjecture, for no further evidence is likely to turn up at this late date. She very deftly blends established facts and her own imaginings and produces an interesting novel. Its chief defect is that the reader is not told at what point fact ends and fancy takes over, and therefore is likely to be misled about the Borden Case. However, there is a mass of literature on this subject; and if anybody wishes to go further into the famous problem we recommend to him Edmund Pearson's book "The Trial of Lizzie Borden."



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WORLD OF WOMEN

We'll Be Seeing You on the Beach

BY BERNICE COFFEY

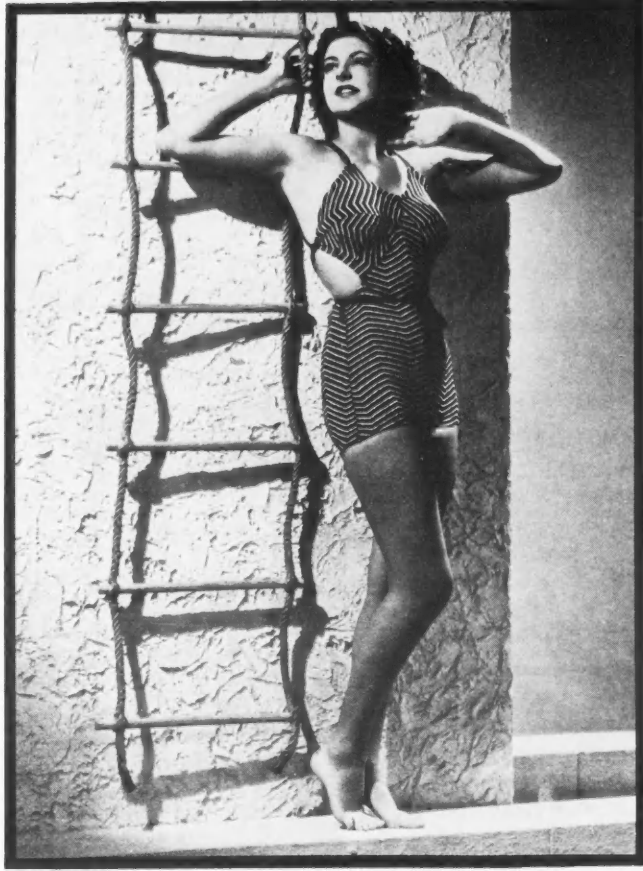
NOW that summer's about to begin officially and lake and ocean temperatures are rising past the point where only seals find it comfortable, swim and beach wear become of more than academic interest. So let's look at some of the things we shall be seeing in a week or two at Canada's smartest summer resorts.

The feminine touch in bathing suits goes on—but considerably modified since those first alarming reports in early spring. It still gives us a turn when we think of some of those first suits with ruffles of white embroidery on the panties. However, even suits as practical to swim in as a second skin still show some of this influence—but in a way that is charming instead of alarming. For instance, a suit in that velvety latex and wool combination fabric has white daisy appliques all down the front, emphasizing its molded bra-line; its nipped-in waist, its panel skirt. Or another suit which has the flattery of drapery across the bust in front—the kind of drapery that you can adjust by means of rings that slide up and down on the shoulder straps. Both are extremely attractive without losing any of the practical qualities demanded by those who can swim the mile with the best of them.

Then there are those very attractive suits designed and patented by a Vancouver woman. These are made in gay prints, striped pique, and numerous other materials—and fit like the paper on the wall by means of a new and extremely clever arrangement of adjustable straps and lacings.

Kindly "Dressmaker"

As for the "dressmaker" swim suit—so kind and tactful in line to those of us whose hips are not as streamlined as they might be—it continues in versions as nearly flared through the skirt and as graciously molded



A WAVE-LIKE STRIPE in navy and white is cleverly used by Staës-Bèle, Paris, in the design of a wool jersey swim suit.

—Photograph by Dorvyn, Paris.

through the waist and top as any dance frock. You'll find it in rayon jerseys and satin lastex materials, as well as in cottons and crepe-texture rubber.

There are a number of reasons why rubber suits and rubber accessories should make a big splash near the water. Their trimmings are one. You will see contrasting bands of color on a white suit; picot edgings and tulip corsage on another. And their textures are another reason. There are rubber caps with the sheen of satin and the nubby look of hand-knitting; huge rubber beach bags that look as if they had been quilted.

The best wraps are those coats of terry or candlewick. They are either very short and fall like smocks from the shoulder or a little longer and shirred in at the waist. Many have hoods too. And they are particularly smart when the hoods are lined with the bathing suit material—whether plain cotton or polka-dot silk.

Fishwife

Sleeves come in for a lot of attention, especially long ones. You see these in short fishwife jackets with drawstring waistlines, designed to go on over the bathing suit and made in a material to match it. They look completely new in play dresses with short skirts full of unpressed pleats or wide flares. They are part of the loose smock type of jacket or the tuck-in shirt you wear with slacks. Inevitably they are bloused at the wrist and end in a deep wide cuff or a ruffle.

The beach, play or garden dress (you can call it by any name you like) follows two main lines. It's either a one-piece shorts and top with separate skirt or a one-piece dress that buttons up the front over shorts and a separate brassiere top. One of the newest versions in a quaint floral

printed cotton has puff sleeves that you can slip off the shoulders and a ruffled skirt. Another, very brief because it is made for the badminton court, comes in checked gingham or white pique and has ruffled bloomers instead of shorts.

As For Color—

The last word in colors for the plain swim suit, play dress or slacks outfit is subtlety. The new shades are neither pastels nor primary but lovely medium tones of blue, rose, green or plum. For example, twilight blue slacks and shirt made of tweed sharkskin, or Nile green linen shorts and slacks; two-color swim suits in such combinations as chartruese skirt with bronze green top, or hyacinth skirt with deep violet.

Flotsam and jetsam: Huge sombrero beach hats of natural-colored straw trimmed with ribbon bows on the crown as well as ribbon streamers. . . . Exotic necklaces and bracelets made to look like clusters of olives or nuts or mushrooms (anything goes). . . . Sun-glasses with extra-large white or pastel frames that extend straight back without the conventional ear-curve so that they may be worn at the side of the head or under the hair. . . . Snoods and scarves to be worn as belts or around the head turban-fashion—of open fish-net cotton.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Gordon Cumming of Winnipeg is in Oakville the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Ryrie, and will visit Toronto and Montreal before returning to Winnipeg.

Sir George and Lady Hamilton of Suffolk, England, who have been the guests of Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown in Hamilton, Ont., have left for the Pacific Coast.



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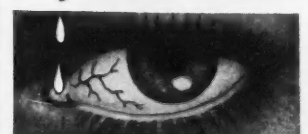
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USE
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"So this Frenchman
ups and kisses me!"

1. You know how every so often you get a customer you just can't please? Well, I drew first prize the other night—a Frenchman. He complained more than my mother-in-law!



2. So when I bring his coffee I try to make sure it's just right. It was. One taste and his face lit up like a street lamp. "Oo-la-la, zis coffee!" he says. "Eet ees magnifique!" But then he looked sour again.



3. "Anything wrong, sir?" I says. "There ees," he wails. "I love ze coffee; but always when I drink ze coffee, I cannot to sleep! I am one of zose people kept awake by caffeine." "Forget it," I says, "we serve Sanka Coffee here."



4. "What ees zis Sanka Coffee?" he asks. "Sanka," I tell him, "is real coffee. Only it has 97% of the caffeine removed so it can't keep you awake. Good idea, eh?" "Good!" he blurts. "Eet eet ees true, eet ees perfect!"



5. Next night, the Frenchman makes a beeline for me. "Eet ees true!" he cries: "I sleep like ze angel!" And before I can dodge, he ups and kisses me on the cheek! But golly, when I saw the big tip he left, I almost kissed him!

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299



A BRILLIANT SCENE from the reception and historic ball of Old Montreal given under vice-regal patronage by the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. All those present were in costume representing figures prominent in Quebec's history. The ball began with the arrival of Count Robert de Dampierre, Minister of France in Canada, and the Countess de Dampierre, representing old France, and Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, and Lady Campbell, who, seated on the dais seen in the upper right of the photograph, received the guests.

—Photograph by Notman.

WORLD of WOMEN

About This Question of Age

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THOSE ten long years between twenty-nine and thirty which most women live through mark the beginning of age consciousness, says Renee Long, in her recently published book, "Style Your Personality." Youth, middle life and age are all alike, says Miss Long encouragingly, in that they are what you make them. The important thing is to make the best of them all and carry on with flags flying. And if you are troubled with wistful thoughts of days gone by, remember that it is a grievous thing not to become a woman when you cease to be a girl.

At the end of the chapter "Those Ten Long Years," Miss Long puts into "Do's" and "Don'ts" some excellent advice on how to live up to the age you gave when you looked the clerk at the driver's license bureau straight in the eye.

- "Do's"—
1. Use make-up of some kind.
 2. Keep your hair some definite color—not necessarily by dyeing it, but by keeping it in a shining condition.
 3. Wear your coiffure with at least an adaptation of the current vogue.
 4. Walk like a young woman, move like a young woman, think like a young woman.
 5. Be fashion-conscious.
 6. Maintain a good carriage and posture.
 7. Be fastidious in the selection of the shade of your hosiery.
 8. Keep supple.
 9. Keep your eyebrows a shade darker than your hair, and in a clean groomed line.
 10. Wear your skirts at the accepted fashion length, even though it be the longest of the short lengths.
 11. Dress, live, act ageless, and as though you were beautiful.
 12. Eat less, smile more, laugh a lot.

And these are the "Don'ts"—

1. Don't use your children, financial

limitations, responsibilities, disillusionments as alibis for "letting down."

2. Don't get into a rut on a color or type of clothes.
3. Don't wear uncompromising, militant hats.
4. Don't become mercilessly rigid in rejecting new ideas or new fashions.
5. Don't be a fault finder.
6. Don't wear too many gadgets. Pearls, laces, hunky flowers will never hide second chins. Earrings call attention to neglected skin and faded hair.
7. Don't wear sloppy bunches of hair stabbed with hairpins.
8. Don't shingle the back of your hair so that the neckline is bristly and square. If you wear short hair, keep it softly swirled and curled.
9. Don't wear tight, ridged, wash-board permanents.
10. Don't wear dreary, definite shades of hose such as brown or gray. Choose those with some pink in them.
11. Don't allow glasses (if you wear glasses) to be an aging accessory. Do the best you can with this handicap. Select fashionable becoming frames, styled in color and shape to suit your face. Soften the coiffure and hat line to offset the prim, staid effect that glasses often give.
12. Don't have an apathy toward acquiring new knowledge or trying on new things.

Always in Love

It's really stupid to be transparent about your age, according to Miss Long. Let the world judge you as "about thirty," "nearing her forties," "around the fifties." Maintain a little mystery. Even if you do come right out in public with the number of your years you won't get much credit for it, is her somewhat cynical observation. If you say, "I'm forty-eight," most people will think that you secretly believe you look much younger and are hoping that someone will tell you so. In any event, they probably won't give you credit for telling the truth.

One authority says the best way to defeat the years is to be "always in love." This sounds facetious. But in the broader sense it is true. Being in love with life, maintaining an interest in people, activities, fashions, self, the world at large, will give warmth and ease to the body, wings to the spirit, youth and vitality to the personality—at any age.

Other chapters in Miss Long's book give sound, detailed and interesting information on the use of make-up for all types of features and coloring; how to choose and buy clothes that will give the biggest returns in smartness and quality—as well as pitfalls to be avoided when buying. "Style Your Personality" is a valuable textbook and guide for any woman who feels in need of disinterested advice about her appearance and how to make the most of it.

TRAVELERS

Colonel and Mrs. G. K. Addie, and Miss Alison Addie, of Quebec, are at their cottage "Birchwood," on Lake Aylmer.

Mrs. Agar Adamson of Port Credit, Ont., has sailed for England.



MISS MARGARET BUCHANAN SHEPPARD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheppard, "Brooklands," Aurora, Ont., whose marriage to Mr. Leonard James Bell of Georgetown, is to take place on Saturday, June 17.

—Photograph by Randolph MacDonald.



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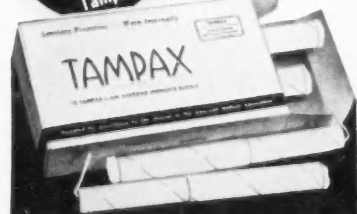
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AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE marriage of Mrs. Suzanne Silvercray, Farnham, sculptress and sister of Baron Silvercray, Belgian Minister to Canada, is of interest to a wide circle of Canadians, and especially in Ottawa where she has long acted as official hostess at the Belgian Legation. Her wedding to Mr. Edward Ford Stevenson, of New York, took place in that city on Saturday, June 10, and she was attended by Mrs. J. W. McConnel of Montreal. The groom was attended by Mr. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton of New York. Baron Silvercray gave his sister in marriage.

Navy League Ball

The annual ball of the Navy League of Canada, Quebec Division, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, took place aboard the Duchess of Bedford in Montreal. The ship was dressed with flags and pennants, and strings of colored lights illuminating the deck cast their reflections over the waters of the St. Lawrence.

At a quarter past ten a guard of honor from the Sea Cadets was inspected on the dock by Commander E. R. Brock, Commanding Officer of the R.C.N.V.R. and Senior Naval Officer in Montreal, accompanied by His Worship Mayor Camillien Houde, Brigadier F. Logie Armstrong, Officer Commanding Military District No. 4; and Captain W. G. Busk-Wood, R.D., R.N.R., of the Duchess of Bedford. At the conclusion of the inspection guests were received at the entrance to the saloon by Mr. Richard F. Angus, president of the Navy League of Canada, Quebec Division, Mrs. Angus and Mrs. S. A. McLernon, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary.

Among the distinguished guests attending the ball were Admiral Sir Dudley North and Lady North, who were guests of honor at a dinner given by Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, their host and hostess, before the ball. Others present were Miss Cecile Houde, who accompanied her father, Mayor Houde; Sir George and Lady Bettsworth-Piggott, of London, England; and Lieut. R. Scott, A.D.C., to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Among the many guests were: Mr. Norman Berkinshaw, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kelly, Miss Katherine Creelman, Mr. Peter McEntyre, Miss Helen Fraser, Mr. Malcolm Blakeley, Dr. Donald Coster, Mrs. Harold Hampson, Mr. Don Baptista, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Wallis, Miss M. F. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. H. Elder, Major and Mrs. D. J. Corrigan, Mr. E. A. Everson, Mr. E. Cavanah, Mr. R. E. Balfour, Mr. J. C. Nelson, Mr. J. D. Kearney, Mrs. R. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Miller, Lieut. E. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Patterson, Miss Grace Montgomery, Mr. H. Patterson, Miss Vera Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart McNab, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Tidmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold C. Gyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. C. McCaul, Mr. W. V. Crossen, Miss Katherine Mackenzie, Mr. Shirley Mitchell.

Mrs. E. P. Flintoft, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Thomson, Miss Elizabeth Sharp, Mr. James Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sharp, Miss C. Loggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald McTeigue, Mr. T. R. Vreeland, Miss Hendrie, Mr. Charles H. Marin, Miss Alberte Decarie, Mr. John L. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Bewes, Mrs. W. B. Evans, Mr. John Irwin, Mrs. W. E. Walker, Miss Mary Walker, Mr. Richard Horsnell, Mr. E. Magnus, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall E. Jarvis.

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SIR FREDERICK AND LADY BANTING, whose marriage took place quietly in Toronto on Friday, June 2. Lady Banting is the former Miss Henrietta Ball, daughter of Mrs. Ball of Newcastle, N.B., and the late Henry T. Ball of Stanstead, Que.



son, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Moffitt, Dr. and Mrs. George D. Little, Miss Mary Graham, Mr. William Dunn, Mr. Eric Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. MacLure, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molson, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Reford.

Royal Regiment Ceremony

The Sorrell Day ceremony of the Royal Regiment of Canada was held at Fort York Armoury, Toronto, on Sunday, June 11. At its conclusion a tea was held in the officers' mess.

Tea hostesses were: Mrs. Eric MacNeill, Mrs. D. Catto, Mrs. H. B. Housser, Mrs. Leighton McWhinney. Guests included: Lieut.-Col. S. A. Lee,



MRS. FREDERICK PRICE LUMBERS, nee Shirley Brock Tupper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Brock Tupper, whose marriage took place recently in Toronto. Mrs. Lumbers is the eldest son of Mr. G. Clifton Lumbers and the late Mrs. Lumbers.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

representing the District Officer Commanding and Mrs. Lee, Lieut.-Col. D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., and Mrs. Mason, Lady Kemp, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, His Worship Mayor and Mrs. Ralph Day of Toronto, Controller and Mrs. J. Douglas McNish, Mr. A. J. Mason, Major-General and Mrs. R. Rennie, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. S. B. Pepler, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. R. Alley, Mrs. Robertson, London, Eng.; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. H. Marani, Lieut.-Col. S. H. B. Grasett, V.D.; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. H. Price, Major and Mrs. John Gillespie, Captain and Mrs. Kingsmill, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Minns, M.C.; Captain and Mrs. R.

Junior League

The season of the Junior League of Winnipeg closed with a dance held at the St. Charles Country Club. Guests were received by Mrs. Douglas Bulgin, the president, and Mrs. George Ryan.

The members and their guests attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bulgin, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Benham, Mr. and Mrs. John Bird, Mr. and Mrs. James Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pretty, Mr. and Mrs. George Black, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Parkhill, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Young, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Bleeks, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dingwall, Mr. and Mrs. David Kilgour, Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville Doupe, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Konantz, Dr. and Mrs. George Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lightcap, Mr. and Mrs. John Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Shepard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Main, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stovel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tarr, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Allyn Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Van Vleet, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Turner, Misses Eleanor Green, Marion Cork, Virginia Grey, Jocelyn McWilliams, Patricia Penock, Helen Cork, Betty Gardiner, Ruth Lemon, Peggy Armand, Margaret Welch, Patricia Collard, Cecilia Dysart, Lois McLaren, Rosemary McWilliam, Ruth Thompson, Phyllis Deaver, Betty Joyce, Jean McWilliams, Mary Jean Rutledge; Dr. Kenneth McGibbon, Kenneth Haffner, Bill Halpenny, George Tritschler, Maurice Gravel, James Willson, Jack Young, Bill Perdue, H. Alloway, Edward Lemon, Jack Thrasher, S. Ormond, Gurney Evans, James Durcan, R. Webb, Jack Moore, Tim Watson, Jack Kilgour, D. Bracken, C. Ryan.

Prize Giving

The chairman, governors, headmaster and masters of St. Andrew's College have sent out invitations to the annual distribution of prizes to take place in the assembly hall of the college on Wednesday, June 21, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

New Minister Dined

The Counsellor of the United States Legation and Mrs. John Farr Simmons entertained at dinner in honor of the newly-appointed United States Minister to Canada and Mrs. D. C. Roper. The guests included the Belgian Minister, Baron Silvercray, Sir Lyman Duff, Miss Duff, the Speaker of the Senate and Mrs. W. E. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Skelton, Lady Borden.

TRAVELERS

Miss Patricia Ashley Cooper and Miss Cynthia Ashley Cooper, of London, England, who were in Winnipeg with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ashley Cooper, for the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnel at Dorval, Que.

Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Sharland of Hurstwood House, Haywood Heath, Sussex, who have been resident at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., for the last nine months, have left Victoria for Quebec City. From there they sailed for England aboard the Empress of Australia. They expect to return to Canada in eighteen months. Their only daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Osler, recently married in Victoria, now resides at Brentwood near Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Burns and their children are leaving Ottawa at the end of June for Kingsmere, Que., to spend the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Miller of London, Ont., are at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City.

MRS. JAMES ALFRED MARSH, nee Gwyneth Mary Gunther, whose marriage was an event of this spring in Vancouver. Mrs. Marsh is the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Gunther of Vancouver.

—Photograph by Aber.



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Concerning Food

All Smartly Wrapped in Tin

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"A wife who can cook need never fear 'the other woman'—unless, of course, the other woman is a better cook. A man may lavish his love and money on a flighty blonde, but it is the alert, bright-eyed girl who can cook a decent and varied meal and knows what good food is, and what it costs, who proves his real and ideal wife."

THAT, my pets, is from a recent speech by M. Emile Aymoz, chief chef of the Dorchester Hotel in London. And without overstepping the confines of Dorothy Dix may I assure you that it's all in your eye.

As one alert, bright-eyed girl who can cook to another, what is the matter with turning this "ideal" stuff over to M. Aymoz's flighty blondes, and keeping the lavish love and money in the home? I leave the idea with you. Meanwhile there is no harm in keeping an eye on that suggestion about retaining your supremacy as a cook.

Summer holidays have crept up on us again, mosquitoes, sunburn-peeling, and that awful hair-tearing phrase "Is it hot enough for you?" One of the tasks in this house is to work out what and how many tins of canned goods can be sent to the cottage to make housekeeping easy in the next ten or twelve weeks. As if work for a woman keeping house in the wilds is ever easy. Bah. What's the use of shutting our eyes to the fact that the whole family expects to be fed, and well fed, three times a day every day wherever they are?

While your husband is sorting his fishing tackle, jot down a variety of tinned fish on your list. Tinned fish is now very good indeed. It is also considerably more reliable food than promissory fish-notes. So pause to admire the new ingeniously jointed and gloriously painted wooden minnow that has been specially bought for you to troll behind the canoe when you are taken "out to see the sunset." You know how it will catch in the weeds and need constant hauling in to be pulled free. Lowly though you think of the brains of fish you cannot believe it would deceive even an underprivileged mudpout. Admire it, and write down "Tunny Fish." Tinned Tunny Fish with eggs will make a very good dish one of these days when, because the wind's in the East, or for any one of another dozen equally good reasons, the fish aren't biting.

Eggs With Tunny Fish

Hard boil a sufficient number of eggs. Cut them in halves lengthwise and pound up the yolks with some Tunny fish, moistening with a little of the oil from the tin and a little bit of cream. Stuff the egg halves with this (season it to your own taste), set them on a trimmed buttered toast, cover them with a rich, thick, white sauce, well flavored, and brown them quickly in the oven.

The little wee tins of fish that are so pleasantly inexpensive can be combined to make a European dish that will feed a lot of people, called a Pilaff. You know how often they have "just run up for a swim," but need no pressing to stay for a meal, pressing at all. Swimming is hungry work.

Fish Pilaff

Tinned lobster, prawns, crab, shrimps, and even tinned oysters go to make the Pilaff. Begin by frying a little chopped onion and a touch of garlic in butter, and when tender add some rice and fry it until it whitens. Now add twice as much

weak white stock (diluted tinned chicken soup is good) as there is rice, bring to the boil, and put the saucepan in the oven with the lid on it for about twenty-five minutes. You need not stir the rice while it is in the oven. When you take it out mix in the tinned fish. Taste it for possibly needed extra seasonings. Now dry it over the fire and serve it piled up on a platter or in an entrée dish very, very hot.

Tinned tongue is one of the better canned meats. With it and corned beef you can get by for some time without fresh. I've been told this arrangement, from Southern Europe, is delicious.

Anchovy Tongue

Cut tinned tongue in slices. Pound tinned anchovy fillets with twice their amount of butter. To this add a little stock (tinned consommé or broth) and the juice of a lemon. In this sauce warm the tongue slices through. Make a wreath of mashed potato around a hot platter, fill the centre with the meat, and serve it at once.

Corned Beef and Tomato

This makes heavy inroads on a Heinz ketchup bottle, but with a tin of corned beef it will feed six handsomely.

Trim six slices of hot toast. Dip the slices into a saucerful of tomato ketchup; both sides must be soft with the sauce. Add the rest of the ketchup to the contents of a tin of corned beef that you have chopped up well. Pile this on the damp toast; on a buttered ovenware platter, sprinkle grated cheese over the top of the meat, and brown the cheese in a quick oven. Garnish with triangles of toast and parsley. The browning of the cheese must be done very rapidly; if the soaked toast dries out the dish is spoiled.

Tinned Pears and Peaches must be on your summer list, which doesn't mean that they are necessarily to be served as they come from the tin. For example, if you are living *suecil* in the summer, and own a chafing dish, knock their eyes out by dealing with the sweet at the table, and give them that celebrated dessert *Pêches flambées au Kirsch*, or *au Cognac*, according to the liqueur on hand.

Pêches Flambées

Warm peach halves in a very little of their syrup in the chafing dish. Meanwhile have a little Kirsch or brandy warming less exotically on the stove. When the peaches are thoroughly heated through pour off the extra syrup, pour over them a liqueur-glassful of the warm brandy or Kirsch, set it alight, sprinkle a little sugar through the flame over the peaches, and when the light has died down, eat them to your infinite satisfaction. Whole tinned pears may be dealt with in exactly the same way.

Pears With Chocolate Sauce

Make a chocolate sauce in the usual way (I like the sort to which you add some corn syrup), add a pinch of cinnamon and a little of the syrup from the pears. When it is thick put in the fruit from a drained tin of pears, heat them through and serve hot. For the sweet called *Poire Hélène*, put well-drained pears on a bed of vanilla ice cream, decorate them with long slivers of skinned

almonds, and serve the hot chocolate sauce separately, made as above.

From pâtés to whole roast partidges, from artichoke hearts in French dressing to whole apples cored and peeled, there is little you can't buy tinned. Think it over. Lots of mighty intelligent cooks wield a mean can-opener.



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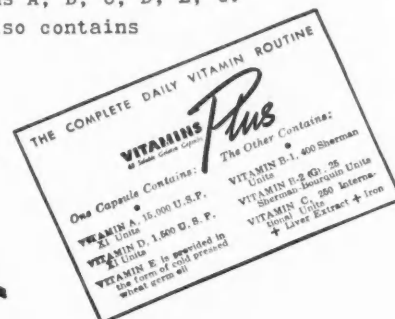
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TRAVELERS

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, of London, England, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who went to Winnipeg with Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cynthia Cooper and Miss Patricia Cooper for the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen were the guests of Mr.

George W. Alan, K.C. Later they left for a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. H. B. Yates has left Montreal for her residence at Cacouna where she will spend the summer. She is accompanied by Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, who will be her guest for a month.

Mrs. G. Montague Black, who spent the last few weeks in Montreal the

guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Riley, has returned home to Winnipeg.

Mr. Joseph Clark Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Grew are expected in Ottawa shortly to visit their daughter, wife of the third secretary of the United States Legation.

Jack Benny

& MARY LIVINGSTONE
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MRS. GEORGE E. WOOD, wife of George E. Wood, M.P. for Brant, Ont., who had the honor to be presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen at the Parliamentary dinner in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, incidentally, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on June 3.

—Photograph by Karsh.

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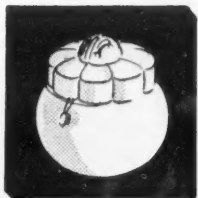
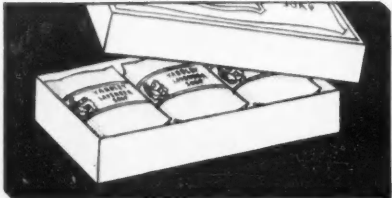
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YARDLEY LAVENDER

THE BACK PAGE

Restricted Clientele

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW that the New York World's Fair is well under way we are wondering, my cousin Louise and I, how the Hotel Orpheum is handling its problem.

In the winter of 1937 we spent two nights at the Hotel Orpheum which had been recommended to Louise as central and inexpensive. "It's an old theatrical hotel," she said, "It might be rather fun."

We arrived there late at night in the middle of a cold spell. A flight of marble steps went up to the lobby which was a jungle of palms with foot-paths of faded red Wilton running through. In the clearing at the end of the lobby there were floor-lamps and red velvet benches, and a bright little cocktail bar, incongruously stream-lined, led off from the right. There was no one in the bar and the people seated on the red velvet benches had an air of patient waiting. They looked oldish or youngish and a little unreal. Two tired-looking blondes raised blue-lidded eyes as we approached and watched us without interest. It looked, Louise said in the careful murmur of an intruder, like the place where vaudeville had crept away to die.

The room-clerk registered us and assigned us a room without looking at us. A bell-hop led us up to the

ROYAL FOOTNOTE

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TRUDY GURT.

sixth floor, opened a door, thrust in our bags and accepted his tip with a backward motion of the hand. We switched on the light ourselves. "Golly!" Louise said.

THE room was enormous, the largest hotel room either of us had ever seen. It was furnished in bright green, with curtains and bedspreads of a burning pink. There were full-length mirrors on all the doors. "You look at the bathroom," Louise said nervously. "I've a feeling it's crouching to spring." But the bathroom looked like any hotel bathroom, except that it was much larger and there were no towels.

While we were unpacking I noticed that the bedroom was chilling off. I felt the radiator and found that the heat was retreating rapidly along the coils. "We'll have to ring for extra bedclothes," I said, for I had

"I heard he's a promoter of some sort from New York."

discovered that the beds were provided with one flannelette blanket apiece. I telephoned the desk—there were no bells or signals—and asked for towels and blankets. "What's that?" the room-clerk said sharply. "Towels for Room 601," I said. "And blankets. Lots of them." There was a short silence, then he said "O.K." and hung up.

We waited, wrapped in our coats. Ten minutes later I telephoned again, more urgently this time. "Oh, all right," the room clerk shouted angrily. Fifteen minutes later the bell-hop appeared with a small pair of huck-aback towels, grey and rigid, and another pair of flannelette blankets. We spread the blankets on the beds, added our dressing-gowns and coats and secured things as well as we could by tucking the Bronx directory into the foot of Louise's bed, the Manhattan directory into the foot of mine. We were still cold but we finally managed to fall asleep.

When we woke up things looked brighter. The heat had come on and the room seemed even larger than it had the night before. Louise sprang out of bed and pulled aside the curtains which immediately fell down bringing the pole with them. "Never mind," I said, "they can fix them when they do the room."

WE DRESSED and went out early and it was the middle of the afternoon when we came back. The beds had been made but the curtains still lay along a chair and on the dresser was a printed slip from the manager asking us to settle at the desk for our night's lodging.

I telephoned the room-clerk. "Ask him what's this, a flop-house?" Louise said. But the voice at the end of the wire sounded so menacing that I only said mildly, "Are you in the habit of billing your guests every day?"

He seemed to consider. Then he said sourly, "Well, your bags looked pretty light."

They were good sturdy pigskin bags and there were four of them. I put the telephone down. "He says our bags looked pretty light," I told him nuts, and to come right up here and hang these curtains," Louise said crossly. "Here, give it to me." I snatched the telephone back hurriedly. "We will settle when we check out," I said and hung up.

We sat down on the side of the bed to consider the situation. "I guess they just don't like us," Louise

TO A JUNE BRIDE

NATURE all things doth compen-
sate—

These biscuits, made by rule and
rote,
Contain, in Sod. Bicarbonate,
Ingredient, and Antidote.

JOHN LASKIER.

said, and added, "after all, look at us." From where we sat we could see ourselves reflected in one of the full-length mirrors—two upstate matrons with good unremodelled fur coats, candid faces and neat rolled permanents under unremarkable hats. "They probably feel about us exactly the way the Martha Washington would about the two blondes in the lobby," she said.

"We could go to the Martha Washington," I said after a pause. I had caught the faint familiar gurgle in the radiator which meant that far below someone was stealthily turning off the heat.

"Not me," Louise said with sudden spirit. She got up. "I'm going to make them give us some service and like it."

SHE then went to the telephone and ordered rapidly two double blankets, fresh towels, more heat, someone to hang the curtains and two dry Martinis.

The Martinis which arrived almost immediately looked unusual and rather alarming. In color they matched exactly the fiery pink of the bedspread. They seemed to be chiefly canned pineapple juice, with a

dash of cochineal, and the sweetness had a very faint metallic undertone which might have been anything. It tasted rather like an old copper coin. Louise drank hers quickly and ordered two more. "As soon as these begin to take hold," she said, "I'm going down to talk to the manager. I'm going to say 'Listen, do you have to be born in a vaudeville trunk to get a clean towel in this hotel?'"

We drank the second round with a sense of deepening depression. After the third we gave up, descended cold sober to the lobby and went to a newsreel theatre.

The second night was much like the first except for a minor victory. By reaching down through level after

FABLE WITH MORAL

A LION met a tiger

As they drew beside a pool.
Said the tiger, "Tell me
Why you're roaring like a fool."

"It's not foolish," said the lion
With a twinkle in his eyes.
"They call me King of all the beasts
Because I advertise."

A rabbit overheard them
And ran home like a streak.
He thought he'd try the lion's plan;
But his roar was just a squeak.

A fox came to investigate,
Had luncheon in the woods;—
Before you advertise, my friend,
Make sure you've got the goods.
DOROTHY SPROULE.

level of hostile inertia we managed to drag to the surface a sooty young man who came in, twisted the knob of the radiator twice and went away leaving the temperature exactly as he found it.

I was awakened next morning by Louise's voice calling from the bathroom and went in to find her huddled on the edge of the bath. She pointed to a pair of cockroaches that were sluggishly climbing the wall. "If these don't work they'll probably try a couple of widow spiders," she said.

We sat on the cold rim of the bath and watched one of the cockroaches disappear behind a loosened tile. In a moment he thrust out a trembling whisker then hurriedly withdrew it. "Old Polonius," Louise said and got up. "All right I'm licked," she said. "Let's start packing."

THE room-clerk as we came up to the desk was deep in conversation with an early morning guest at ease on one of the red velvet benches. He didn't glance our way till Louise dropped the keys on the desk. "We would like to settle our account," she said.

He turned then with, for the first time, a gleam of pleased recognition on his face.

"Checking out?" he said genially. "I'm afraid we must," Louise said. "Do you know any good hotels?"

The blank look descended instantly like a swiftly drawn blind. He didn't say a word, but stared at us with steady impassivity; and for a moment we had the really horrible feeling of people who have wantonly intruded, then had the bad taste to protest at not being wanted. We paid our bill hurriedly and two minutes later were on the street waiting for a taxicab.

We were of course a very small crisis in the life of the Hotel Orpheum. The problem created by the World's Fair should be something very different.

The out-of-town visitors will come crowding into the Hotel Orpheum from all directions and fasten on it joyfully in every part. The Hotel Orpheum will shake them off with patience and loathing only to find fresh hordes descending from the hinterlands. There will be protests, anger, and scenes in the lobby. The room-clerk's telephone will never stop ringing. It will go on, God willing, for months and months.

We are getting a lot of comfort thinking about it; probably the only comfort an out-of-town guest will ever owe the Hotel Orpheum.

Thanks for The Advice!

BY PHYLLIS M. CURRAN

"MY DEAR, I want your advice. I've almost made up my mind that Bill and I—"

"Oh, my dear, No! And I always thought—"

"Yes, but you have no idea—"

"Well, couldn't you—"

"No, I've thought of that. Perhaps we might—"

"I wouldn't if I were you. You could try—"

"Yes, I forgot. If only it weren't for—"

"That's just the point. There's only one—"

"It seems so—"

"Exactly. That's why I—"

"But what can you—?"

"I don't know. It's such a—"

"Poor dear. Could I—?"

"No. Thanks just the same. Things are—"

"I understand. And remember—"

"I will. You're such a—"

"Oh, that's all right. If ever—"

"Perhaps I will. And thanks for the advice!"

The World's
Fare
at Eaton's

Sunday is Father's Day, the day when the Forgotten Man—Mother's husband, remember?—is due for a little notice from his offspring. It's only once a year, so make something of it. Be big. Give Father a present. Eaton's gives you the ideas.



IN FATHER'S SHOES

If he's spent all his money on bringing you up, he'll appreciate a little extravagance in the way of a wearable. Imported lisle socks are an idea—fine and cool and ribbed—in greys, browns, greens and winetones. Patterned \$1.50. Plain with clocks \$2.00. If he's the sporting type he'll like ankle socks of good English wool, in daring diamond patterns, and a choice of bold colour contrasts. \$1.00. Eaton's Main Floor.



FAMILY TIES

For gals in the family who want to avoid the distressing Christmas experience of the tie-that-father-never-wore, we suggest our "Continental" as the right Father's Day Gift. "Continental" ties come in restrained stripes, checks and all-over patterns—in plain colours too. They're of imported fabrics such as English real silk foulards, real silk, real silk and rayon, or real silk and wool. Hand tailored and wool lined, which makes them look well and tie a smart knot. Priced at the moderate sum of \$1.00 each. Eaton's Main Floor.



FACING FATHER

To show him you think the world and all of him, give him a "Schick" Electric Shaver. It's a gift that all the family could get clubby on—and one that would make father as proud as a boy. We could tell you all the details of how it's made and how it works—but the name "Schick" is enough. It means one of the best. Price \$13.00. Eaton's Main Floor.



WISHES TO BOOT

A nice gift from mother to father, would be a pair of first rate golf shoes—just to show she's really loved being a golf widow all these years. We have all kinds, but this \$7.50 model's a favourite. Of calf—all brown or brown with white. Built on the new plateau last, and the new detachable spikes. \$7.50. Eaton's Second Floor.



ONLY THE BEST

If it's a shirt he'd like, give him an *Eaton's*—a shirt that's natty looking, will never choke him to death, and costs a reasonable \$2.00. All "Eaton's" are of the famous "Twin-Twist" English broadcloth that has a fine, soft lustre—and comes in white, colours and lots of patterns you can't go wrong on. Eaton's Main Floor.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED